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Eighteen  
Pages

TRADE CENTER IN BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

## ITALIAN PREMIER STRIVES TO OUST POPULARS' LEADER

Benito Mussolini Sees in Don  
Sturzo an Obstacle to Elec-  
toral Reform Project

Party Congress May Soon Be  
Summoned to Show Majority  
Supports Leader's Policy

By Special Cable  
ROME, June 28.—The duel between Benito Mussolini, the Premier, and Don Sturzo, leader of the Popular Party, becomes daily more interesting. The Premier, realizing that the opposition of the leader of the Popular Party might not only render difficult approval of electoral reform in Parliament, but also encourage other parties to join the Populars against Fascism, decided to use all his power to remove Don Sturzo from the leadership of the party.

But the Populars are strongly attached to their leader, and will certainly support him during the present critical moments.

It is expected that Don Sturzo will shortly summon a new congress of the Popular Party, in order to show Signor Mussolini that the overwhelming majority of the Populars support the present policy of their leader.

ROME, June 10 (Special Correspondence).—Although no one can deny that the general conditions of the country have much improved since the advent of Fascism to power, that long-delayed reforms have been carried out and that the authority of the State has been re-established, there are still many who persist in creating disturbances, thus indirectly preventing Benito Mussolini, the Italian Premier, from completely carrying out his reconstructive program.

Strife in Party Ranks

Of all his opponents those who Signor Mussolini finds the hardest to contend with are his own people. For, strange to say, the party which ought to set the example of discipline to the whole nation is today torn into pieces by mutual jealousies and is the only turbulent element which is causing serious anxiety to the Fascist leader. It is true that one does not see the disorder, the struggle, the bloodshed which characterized Italian political life in the three years immediately preceding the Fascist conquest of power; but within all the parties, and one may even include the Socialists, are living today in great quiet, and have almost abandoned their former hostile attitude toward the Government, the Fascists are in continuous trouble.

In most of the regions the conflicts have broken out between Fascist leaders, each of whom, in imitation of his chief, is anxious to exercise dictatorial powers within his own province, resulting in the division of the Fascists into two opposite camps. An explanation to this extraordinary phenomenon may perhaps be found in the fact that very little care has been given to the admission of new recruits to the victorious party after their October triumph; with the result, that within the ranks of the party there are today thousands of men who have merely joined Fascism, as they would have joined any other party, to obtain a professional job, and would not hesitate to abandon it should Fascism decline.

Personal Antagonisms

The personal antagonisms are generally due to the desire of each of the Fascist provincial leaders to create for himself a suitable electoral platform, which would enable him to win a seat in the forthcoming elections. If the expectations of all these aspirants were to be realized, the Coliseum itself (as a deputy wittily remarked) would be too small to hold them all. The date is not distant when an appeal to the country will be made. Obviously the Premier believes that the only remedy which can solve the present internal crisis of Fascism is the holding of political elections as early as possible. For only then will the Fascist leader be really able to get rid of all the undesirable who have flocked to his party.

A very early appeal to the country seems to be one of the few certainties of the immediate future. The cause for holding early general elections is to be found not only in the fact that the present Parliament does no longer represent the will of the Nation—and on this particular point all parties agree—but also in the fact that the dictatorship of Signor Mussolini will come to an end on Dec. 31, 1923, and unless by the time of the cessation of the plenary powers a new Parliament is elected, there might be the possibility of a return to old parliamentary intrigues, which Signor Mussolini might not be able to check. It is the interest of Signor Mussolini and of his party to hold the elections at a time when they are still supreme.

System of Elections

Had the Fascist Premier dissolved Parliament immediately after the October revolution, his party would have certainly gained an overwhelming majority over all other parties. Has he today this certainty? Or will the crisis through which the Fascist Party is now passing have a decisive influence over the electorate? It is the opinion of many influential Fascists that the sooner elections are held the better. In well-informed political quarters it is believed that shortly after the approval of the new electoral law by Parliament, the King will sign the decree of dissolution of

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## U-Boat Commanders Arrested by French

London, June 28  
THREE German U-boat commanders are prisoners of the French in the Ruhr, says the Disseldorf correspondent of the Daily Mail. The first of these is Paul Adler, who is charged with complicity in the explosion that partly wrecked the Rhine-Herne Canal. The second is Otto Horden, accused of sabotage in the Bochum district.

The third is Commander Rose, who navigated the U-53 in its trip to the American coast in 1918.

## GERMAN AVIATION SEEN AS MENACE BY OFFICIAL FRANCE

British Preparations Give Rise to  
Surmises—Anglo-French Un-  
derstanding Advocated

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, June 28.—There is certainly some response to the suggestion that there should be a meeting similar to the Washington Conference to fix limits to aerial development, just as limits are fixed to naval armaments. But the French chiefly seem to think that to be reduced to an inferior naval standard, they are entitled to some predominance in the air.

Perhaps it would be better at present, instead of trying to obtain a world conference on aerial armaments, for France and England to come to a preliminary understanding. The French Deputy, M. Foxey, who was a celebrated aviator, in conversation with The Christian Science Monitor representative, pleaded strongly for the pooling of resources and the establishment of a Franco-British technical committee.

Much support could be found for this idea. On thinking over the British announcement that enormous aviation extension will take place, there is a growing feeling that this move is directed against France.

Germany Again Arming

The French newspapers point out that it is a strange blindness to European facts which would render England suspicious of France at the moment when Germany is again arming. Le Matin paints a picture of German preparations which are not even clandestine. It continues that what alarms England is not the reconstruction of the forces of the power which fought against England, but rather the aerial armaments of a friendly and allied country, which in no conceivable circumstances could enter into a war against England. It has always been felt that an injustice was done France in reducing its navy, and in directing a campaign of opinion against France, for it would not be the two of the submarines necessary for the protection of its coast and communication with its colonial empire.

British Assurances

France, it was declared, was accused of militarism, but England will not be accused of militarism in building a big air fleet. It is true that Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary for Air, gives the assurance that these measures do not indicate any fear of a quarrel with France; but why then take the French forces for purposes of comparison, when stating that the British air forces must equal them.

It is considered a singular method of encouraging an accord about disarmament, to begin by voting a big budget for an air war. Newspapers such as L'Eclaireur already begin to argue that it is impossible to reduce the French air forces. France regards the possession of an important air fleet as its special weapon.

The navy is practically non-existent. The army could easily be matched, in spite of its present predominance. But this advantage in the air is important. An international conference would be unable to draw any real distinction between a fighting machine and a commercial machine. The dominant note in the new discussion is that there is danger from Germany.

United States Not to Compete  
With British Air Activity

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The United States has no intention of trying to compete with Great Britain in the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

## The President in a Happy Mood on His Way to Alaska



Mr. Harding Had an Enjoyable Time in Hutchinson, Kansas, Where the Presidential Party Halted Recently on the First Leg of the 15,000-Mile Alaskan Trip. Here the Executive Operated a Combination Reaper and Thresher, the Grain Being Milled, and the Flour Used for Biscuits on the Trip

## ALLOPATHS BACK CABINET MERGER

A. M. A. Convention Decides to  
Ask President to Sponsor  
Welfare Department

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 28 (Staff Correspondence).—The American Medical Association in annual convention here is listing up squarely behind Brig.-Gen. Charles E. Sawyer's proposed merger of health, welfare and education agencies headed by a doctor cabinet member. Dr. Frank C. Warnshuis of Grand Rapids, Mich., speaker of the association's house of delegates, recommended immediate endorsement of this medical scheme as a part of organization policy. President Harding will be asked by a special committee to sponsor the formation of a national welfare department in the cabinet.

The allopaths thus are seen to be uniting in general purpose with the homeopathic group represented by Dr. Sawyer. Nor is the reason for this alignment difficult to discover. The American Medical Association in its various public sessions here indicates that the profession is on the defensive. The inaugural address of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of the association, and lesser pronouncements by its members attack the "quacks" and scientific cults impudently opposing the advance of organized medicine.

Power of Healing Agencies

The nature of these attacks shows the measure of strength which other healing agencies have attained. The American Medical Association, as the mouthpiece for one branch of medical practice, is holding to the view that there exists but one method of healing disease, and that the process of the association. The State of California in granting equal rights to chiropractors and osteopaths gave notice to organized medicine that certain assumptions must yield to changed times and other states are enacting similar reforms.

Gov. Friend W. Richardson's veto of Senate Bill 331 provided occasion for an attack on the executive for supposedly shielding these "quacks." Celestine J. Sullivan of San Francisco, secretary of the League for the Conservation of Public Health, delivered a broadside against Governor Richardson for his action and against a specific group opposing the bill.

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## J. M. BECK PLEADS IN BRITISH COURT

War Contract Dispute

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 28.—What a high law official here believes is a "notable precedent" is being set in the British law courts today when James M. Beck, United States Solicitor-General, appears as counsel before the highest tribunal of the British Empire—the judicial committee of the Privy Council. The case is that of the United States and another versus Motor Trucks Ltd., arising from a dispute over the cancellation clause in a contract placed by the American Government during the late war. Mr. Beck was called to the bar at Gray's Inn recently and in the earlier part of the week he visited the council chamber to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the procedure.

In accordance with custom, the judicial committee, over which Lord Birkenhead is presiding, will sit in plain clothes, while counsel will appear in wig and gown.

Although Mr. Beck is not the only American member of the British bar, another of his compatriots—Newton Crane—holding the title of "King's Counsel," it is said to be the first time in history that anyone holding such a high office has ever appeared in an ordinary court of a foreign state.

PARTY IGNORES BETTING LAW

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 28 (Special).—Charles I. Dawson of Pineville for Governor, and a full ticket were nominated by the Republican state convention Tuesday night, and the party declined to go on record as favoring the abolishment of the statute exempting the pari-mutuel race track machines from the gambling laws.

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## PRESIDENT ENTERS BORAH TERRITORY

Mr. Harding to Deliver Two  
Addresses in Idaho—Court  
May Be Topic

ON BOARD PRESIDENT HARDING'S SPECIAL TRAIN, June 28 (AP).—President Harding today went into Idaho, the home state of Senator William E. Borah (R.), who often has disapproved and sometimes denounced Administration policies.

Because of the attitude of Senator Borah toward the Harding Administration, there was particular interest in the manner of the reception accorded the President. There also was especial interest in the nature of the two addresses the President had promised to make in the State, both to be extemporaneous.

Among the unofficial members of the presidential party there was curiosity as to whether the Chief Executive would touch upon the World Court question as he has in a number of informal addresses thus far made on the trip. Senator Borah has been outspoken in his opposition to the Administration proposal for American adhesion to the court.

The President will not visit Boise, Senator Borah's home city, but word was received aboard the presidential train early today that Mr. Harding on his arrival at Pocatello and accompany him to Idaho Falls.

The program for the President's stop at Pocatello, in addition to the address, included an automobile tour of the city and review of the school children. After speaking from the rear platform of his train on arriving at Idaho Falls, the President planned to tour the city and then inspect a model irrigation district.

The presidential party crossed over into Idaho after two full days in Utah, a longer period than has been spent in any other state. The visit to southern Utah and to Zion National Park, the newest of the Nation's play grounds, made a deep impression on both the President and Mrs. Harding.

Attired in the clothing of a ranger, including chaps and a 10-gallon sombrero, the President yesterday afternoon led a group, including Senator Reed Smoot and Gov. Charles R. Mabey of Utah, for more than three miles into Zion Canyon, following a trail along which it was only possible for horses to travel.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Foreign governments will not stand behind ships violating America's prohibition laws in American territorial waters. That is an opinion that is growing stronger among officials of the United States Government. No Government has brought a test case and only one formal complaint has been made, that of the master of the Berengaria, to the port officers of New York, which finally was sent to McKenzie Moss, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and was by him sent to the State Department.

Such drastic action as seizure of foreign liners attempting to bring

## Indictments Quashed Against Coal Men

Indianapolis, June 28  
INDICTMENTS against 228 coal operators, officials of the United Mine Workers, and 100 companies, returned Feb. 25, 1921, charging conspiracy to violate the Sherman anti-trust law, were dismissed in United States district court today by Judge A. B. Anderson, upon motion of Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General.

Careful investigation, Mr. Daugherty told the court, strongly supported the protests of the defendants that many of the things complained of were in no small measure due to the efforts of government officials during the war to bring about more intensive co-operation between the operators, miners and railroads in the production and transportation of coal.

## FIFTY NATIONS SEND EDUCATION CHIEFS TO WORLD SESSIONS

Better International Understanding  
Is Goal Set for San  
Francisco Conference

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28 (Staff Correspondence).—The World Conference on Education, meeting in San Francisco, is opening today. It is bringing together for the first time educational leaders from more than 50 nations, including 200 delegates who, unhampered by political agenda, are setting out on the high task of achieving a definite program for better international understanding through education. Forty foreign consuls-general resident in California have been asked to assist in conference work.

The convention opens in Native Sons Hall with a formal welcome to the visitors, Dr. William B. Owens, president of the National Education Association, presiding.

Addresses of welcome include the greeting by San Francisco by James Rolph Jr., Mayor of the city; for the State of California by Dr. David Starr Jordan, and for the United States by Miss Charl C. Williams, former president of the association. Responses by Dr. Ping Wen Kuo, president of the Chinese National University of Nanking, China; Prof. John Adams of the University of London, and Señor Martí Alperca of Barcelona, Spain are scheduled. Dr. August O. Thomas, state Superintendent of Public Schools, Maine, and president of the conference, as chairman of the association's formal committee, delivers the principal address.

Joint Conferences Planned

The conference precedes by two days the opening of the sixty-first annual convention of the National Education Association meeting in San Francisco and Oakland July 1 to 6, for a parallel study of administrative and educational service upon which the world conference is predicated.

Group meetings are scheduled to consider the following subjects: Group (a)—international co-operation; group (b)—dissemination of educational information; group (c)—conduct between nations; group (d)—international ideals; group (e)—universal education; and group (f)—rural life conservation. The world conference is organized on co-operative basis.

When conclusions are reached they are reported to the plenary session for action. Delegates are assigned according to their special interest and information.

Joint meetings of the National Education Association and the world conference include plenary sessions July 3 and 5 and a pageant of the nations in the San Francisco Exposition Auditorium July 4. The joint meeting will be conducted by the Pan-Pacific Union founded at the instigation of Dr. David Starr Jordan to promote racial relationships on the Pacific where east meets west.

Education to Unite Nations

The conference is epochal and the outcome promising. Broader in scope than the Washington Disarmament Conference, the Educational Conference is potent to unite the nations because it is nonpolitical. The World Conference on Education, therefore, has cleared the decks for action to accomplish what the World War and centuries of others consistently have failed to establish namely international friendliness in a world governed by reason instead of by fear and militarism.

The idea of this world conference

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## LEAGUE TO EXPEND \$2,500,000 FIGHTING WET VOTE SEEKERS

Anti-Saloon Heads Focus At-  
tack on Congressional Candi-  
dates and Answer Challenge

Will Enter 1924 Political Cam-  
paign for Purpose of Preserv-  
ing Dry Laws of Nation

WESTERVILLE, O., June 28 (Special).—The Anti-Saloon League of America in conference here has announced that its campaign in 1924 for law enforcement, opposition to wet candidates for national office and perpetuation of prohibition would call for the collection and expenditure of \$2,500,000 and the most elaborate and determined fight against the forces seeking to weaken the Nation's dry laws that has yet been made. This preparation for battle is justified, the conference feels, by the assurance that the wets of America are to make their greatest struggle since prohibition to wipe prohibition statutes off the books.

It was admitted at the conference of state superintendents that a special campaign on the issue of state enforcement codes is planned this year or next by the league in 12 states, including New York, which has recently repealed its state act, and Maryland.

Other states where the dries look for attempts to repeal or to weaken state enforcement codes are: Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maryland, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, California, Missouri, Nevada and Louisiana. The full strength of the dries in these states and of the resources of the national league will be used to keep the enforcement codes intact.

Wheeler Plan Backed

The conference at its closing session today will adopt what Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, designates as a declaration of policies and plans, which calls for the extension of the three-mile limit to a point 12 miles from the coast of America; a rallying call to American citizens to oppose repeal of state acts which are in effect reiterations of inviolate constitutional principles; exhortation of the church to keep up its fight against the perpetration of a victory over the liquor traffic, which must be maintained with efforts at as high pitch as were needed to win it; a determined opposition to the beer and wine propaganda and a call upon the courts to impose jail sentences to back up the liquor laws.

This statement given by the representative of the Christian Science Monitor, Arthur J. Davis, regional superintendent for the New England and New York district, said that he believes the Democrats of the southern New England states, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, will accept the leading of the league in its party's national convention next year.

"It is my impression," he said, "that the majority of delegation while preferring a wet nominee for President will follow the national leadership of the party."

This view, it is pointed out, is interesting in view of the general opinion of southern superintendents in conference here that prohibition will be placed above partisanship in many southern states if need be. Mr. Davis said that a prominent Democrat, whom he was not at liberty to name, has emphatically repudiated the movement for a wet candidate for President declaring that such a nominee could never be elected.

Strong 1924 Program

On the question of the extension of the three mile limit Mr. Wheeler said that the national and state leagues had signified their intention of recommending the change if after exhausting all other methods it is found necessary to prevent rum-runners from hauling their cargoes to American shores. The three mile limit he alluded to as both obsolete and inadequate.

It was announced at the conference that a protest would be made against giving favorable recognition to any senator or representative who through holding membership in the league declares for beer and light wines after his election. The election or retention of such men on church boards discredits the church and seriously weakens the impulse of the prohibition work, it was said.

The 1924 campaign of the league includes plans for wholesale publicity in newspapers and periodicals, extensive speaking and the general employment of films in the interest of prohibition. Efforts will be made to have local organization speakers gain access more frequently than has been the rule to church pulpits. The campaign will center especially upon efforts to defeat congressional candidates whose attitude is unfavorable or whose record is prejudicial to the maintenance of prohibition and to protect the state enforcement codes of the Nation from what is described as the "reprehensible acts of a pitiful minority."

R. P. Hutton, who has been superintendent of the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League and has been engaged in field work for the league, will be transferred to Massachusetts as superintendent Aug. 1, it was announced. Another change sends R. N. Holsapple from Iowa to Michigan. The international side of prohibition will not be lost sight of at the conference, and general cooperation with the World League against Alcoholism will be urged, in a resolution to be adopted late today. This matter will also be discussed in all probability at the meeting Friday of the executive committee of the National League.

## MR. FORD TO USE TWO PLANTS FOR COAL DISTILLATION TESTS

Second to Be Built at River Rouge, Mich., to Treat  
800 to 1000 Tons of Soft Coal a Day

DETROIT, Mich., June 28 (Special).—The Ford Motor Company confirmed yesterday the exclusive announcement in The Christian Science Monitor of its low temperature coal distillation process and announced that a \$750,000 test plant is to be built at once at River Rouge, Mich., in addition to the \$500,000 plant under construction at Walkerville, Ont.

The River Rouge plant will be in operation within six months and will treat 800 to 1000 tons of soft coal a day at first. If the process is a success, production will be increased. The Walkerville plant will be ready within four months and will distill 300 to 400

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tons a day, it was said. The new process is expected to result in a saving of about \$2 a ton.

It was also said that Henry Ford does not control the process, which is taken to mean that other industrial plants are at liberty to adopt it. Ford engineers said other industries undoubtedly would watch experiments here, and if successful begin low temperature coal distillation.

Mr. Ford personally is interested in the tests. That he believes they will be successful is shown by his large expenditure for the two test plants. It was explained that success of the

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## FIFTY NATIONS SEND EDUCATION CHIEFS TO WORLD SESSIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

Convention in Salt Lake City three years ago and a committee on foreign relations headed by Dr. Thomas was appointed. Delays ensued due to unsettled European conditions but at the Boston convention last year the association definitely set the time and place. The conference aims at the disarmament of the world's school textbooks by taking out "spread eagle propaganda" and hate and putting in constructive and progressive reference to foreign countries. More than 5,000,000 teachers and 200,000,000 school children are to learn that all the nations hold many things in common. To invite recognition of this fact without bordering on mental internationalism is the purpose of the conference.

"It should be understood thoroughly that this conference is neither a talk fest nor an academic indulgence of theory," Dr. Thomas told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He added:

World peace cannot be attained in a day. But the disastrous, centralizing influences which have multiplied unchecked in the textbooks of nations, in the very fiber of our social life, must be deleted if we are to understand that France is not merely selfish or Germany vengeful.

### Broader Patriotism

The World Conference aims to give patriotism a new meaning and vitality. The old patriotism of the past, Washington's farewell address and Bismarck's code. The new patriotism will be more discerning but none the less appreciative of national character. It will respect the common heritage of all nations without invading the sanctity of national integrity or practices and customs peculiar to each country.

The Conference is really crystallizing a great idea developing among the nations. The League of Nations and World Court will not get us to the point of understanding that France is not merely selfish or Germany vengeful.

I am impressed by the dignity and sincerity being accorded the Conference by delegates of other countries and not one major country refused to send a delegation. They are all interested in methods of standardizing international civics, scholarships, rural life problems and the education of women. The world had little realized how much alike we all are until the world conference began to compare international ideas.

### Elastic Program

While we are setting up a program to guide the conference in its deliberations, it is by no means final, and new questions may be brought up for discussion. I shall insist that all new questions be submitted to a council of nations to guarantee that questions upon which fundamental differences may occur shall be avoided.

The National Education Association is purely nonpolitical, nonsectarian and free from selfish motives. It is fitting that the World Conference be held in America, which is most indebted to other nations because many of its ideas and ideals have been sent by an English or French quarter to the earth and through our population, which is of all races and all tongues.

While today financiers and statesmen are seeking to settle a debt of the past, this conference will seek to settle a debt of the future. Education is the debt of maturity youth and the generation having direct responsibility to perform in the education of the oncoming citizens. This conference bids fair to open a new epic in the advancement of civilization by bringing together nations closer together in more sympathetic co-operation by developing those hitherto dormant principles of education. By making these rocks upon which nations split, the conference will carry through its work to success.

### Tolerance Invoked

The objectives of the world conference indicate clearly the vigorous significance of this international assembly. Briefly they are:

To bring about a world-wide tolerance of the rights and privileges of all nations regardless of race or creed; to develop an appreciation of the value and the inherited gifts of nationality through centuries of development and progress; to obtain more accurate and satisfying information and more adequate statements in the textbooks used in the schools of teachers and countries; to foster a national comradeship and confidence which will produce a sympathetic appreciation among all nations; to incite to the thought of the rising generation those spiritual values necessary to carry forward the fundamental principles emphasized in the conference on limitation of armaments; to emphasize throughout the schools of the world the essential unity of mankind against the menace of war and to stress the absolute necessity of universal peace.

These objectives are to be obtained through the teaching of international civics, which will acquaint the rising generation with the various points of contact made necessary and facilitated by the modern means of communication of trade; by the organization of text book material used in the schools such as will give a more accurate visualization of the dominant traits, conditions and ideals of foreign countries; through the exchange of education setting forth programs and methods used in the various countries; and through an exchange of educational periodicals; and, lastly, the designation of a day observance by all which may be known as world good will day, upon which such programs may be given as will promote international friendship.

### World War on Illiteracy

#### Is Planned by Educators

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 28 (Staff Correspondence).—A world war on illiteracy is to be the next world war, according to leaders of the Universal Education Group, under the world conference for education in San Francisco.

Fifty nations are gathering around the council tables to discuss not

merely effects of illiteracy, but causes, as a preliminary to organizing a plan of campaign. Because of its international range, this crusade will be felt, even in Egypt, where only one native woman out of every 500 can read and write. From Egypt where an educated person is so unusual as to be a curiosity, to Denmark, where illiterates are extremely scarce, the work of the conference will penetrate.

If a nation has not been good enough to a citizen to teach him, has it a right to demand his services in war time? Is a question to be discussed by the conference. Shall illiterates be deprived of the right to vote? Is another.

Methods of teaching illiterate men and women to read and write in a few weeks' time are being presented, that will enable the illiterates to learn writing as a delightful game.

### More Technical Schools

#### Seen as Need in Canada

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28 (Staff Correspondence).—They are not all educators—in the orthodox sense—who gathered at San Francisco for the World Conference on Education. One of the lay delegates is Joseph Harwood, for 18 years head of the common schools of British Columbia. Mr. Harwood is not a teacher. He operates a truck service. But for 18 years he has been doing things both for and to the educational system of British Columbia. His chief interest is in supplying technical school education to the 71 per cent of the children of British Columbia who are not inclined toward the arts.

"We need mechanics in Canada and they cannot be found," said Mr. Harwood to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "We go outside the Dominion every year and bring in thousands of technically trained men to run our industries. Meanwhile, within the Dominion, because education for portions, men and girls has been inadequate in these fields, we have increasing discontent. The situation had been growing more acute for several years until the Federal Government, spurred finally into action, appropriated last year \$50,000,000 for use in the provinces to aid in technical training of Canadian school children. Vocational education has been placed on a new footing in Canada."

### Technical Education

"In British Columbia we have gone ahead of many of the provinces in this regard. Our schools are turning out lawyers and teachers and business men, to be sure, but we are taking care also of the great group which, having little inclination for the professions, has been allowed to drift into inferior positions. Our technical common schools the particular bent, the pupil is ascertained and his education directed toward its development, whether it be for electricity, carpentry, automobile mechanics—any one of many lines. Then, in connection with McGill University, we have made it possible for young men to go on to more intensive preparation in technical lines if they have the means to do so."

Mr. Harwood's interest in the schools of British Columbia is a product of his own experience when, as a lad, he came out from England in 1882 with a group of boys sent by an English organization. Giving his own time, traveling at his own expense, Mr. Harwood is working to insure to the youth of Canada the educational advantages which were denied to himself.

"We are doing two things by this program, in addition to furnishing Canada with a generation of trained young men and women," said Mr. Harwood. "In the first place, we are driving out discontent. Universities are no longer looked upon as socially useless institutions for the children of the elite. The gulf between working-men and employers, between laborers and professional men, is being bridged by this equality of opportunity. In the understanding which is growing up, class feeling and discontent are being allayed. Then, in the second place, we are giving to the parochial schools of the Province an exhibition of what government education can accomplish when it turns its hand to a practical job such as this."

"If the present world conference on education recognizes the necessity of adapting education to the children instead of children to the education, in other words of developing that which in every child can be developed, it will have taken a great step toward a program which will destroy world unrest and promote world understanding."

### CANADIAN SCRIBES TO TOUR

HALIFAX, N. S., June 24.—One hundred and fifty delegates of the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association will tour the British Isles next summer and hold their annual convention in London, according to decisions reached at the final meeting of the convention here. The party will leave about the first of June, and will attend the British Empire Exhibition. The tour will last about six weeks.

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## DR. OWEN SEEKS SCHOOL ECONOMY

### N. E. A. President Expects Convention to Reinforce Towner-Sterling Bill

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28 (Staff Correspondence).—Fiscal reorganization of educational administration for greater economy, increased powers to the representative assembly, and reinforcement of the Towner-Sterling bill are likely to be favored at the sixtieth annual convention of the National Education Association in San Francisco and Oakland, July 1 to 6, Dr. William B. Owen of Chicago, president of the association, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The 1700 delegates and 20,000 attending members are expected to endorse "The American School Program," which has been accepted here as the convention slogan.

Complete effectiveness of public school education in America, said Dr. Owen, requires the unifying, integrating influences of the National Education Association and its ability to put through this program, Dr. Owen believes. This can be done only through the representative assembly, which he believes has demonstrated its value since it was started in 1920.

The association until that date, he said, was a loose, gelatinous affair, played upon by various federations and by caucus politics. It was a meaningless mass of petty interests, a conglomerate of little groups. Dr. Owen founded the representative assembly, but he says it still needs to be made truly representative, an assembly in which every delegate is active as a thinking educator rather than as an onlooker.

### Big Opportunity

"Foreigners the world over are to see us at work," said Dr. Owen. "I see in this a tremendous opportunity to spread the gospel of the American public school among these educators. They will also hear that our system is costing too much money. We should not deny that too hastily. The association must work out a new fiscal policy that will accentuate expenditures for the child's education and not for administrative overhead. If some public educators ran their own private business as they administer public school funds, they would be impoverished."

"The tendency throughout the country is to stand pat. In Illinois we received \$8,000,000 for public school appropriations. But when an additional million was asked for state district funds there was concerted opposition. We must have financial analysis and a basis of unit cost. There has been no real theory of public school finance in America to date. We have spent everything appropriated. National and state taxation is forcing us to look for the public school as a beneficial to our public education. It will compel most careful accounting."

### Tax Increase Due to War

"In a larger way this cry against school expense is short-sighted. The opposition of financial men to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to the Towner-Sterling bill arises from fear of increased taxation caused by federal appropriations to the states for education. But war is the direct cause of increased taxation, not education."

"The Chamber of Commerce of the United States endorsed the Smith-Hughes bill for vocational education and the Smith-Lever bill for agricultural aid before the war. After the war, with its trailing multitude of federal employees, there has been a general retreat of financial interests. However, the National Education Association is absolutely set for the Towner-Sterling bill and any schemes to sidetrack the bill in a miscellaneous Cabinet group, such as that proposed by Brig-Gen. Charles E. Sawyer at Washington, will meet with determined resistance from this association."

### English Is Official Tongue

#### at World Education Parley

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 28 (Staff Correspondence).—At the World Conference on Education headquarters in the Fairmont Hotel today there was a strange babel of tongues that recalled certain days at Versailles, or the Hotel National in Geneva when the League Assembly is meeting. And while delegates already on hand were registering with the secretary, Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, chairman of the foreign relations committee, was receiving telegrams and cables of acceptance from Yucatan to French Indo-China.

By early afternoon more than 200 foreign delegates had registered, many more than this are en route to San Francisco. Fifty nations will be represented.

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## GERMAN AVIATION SEEN AS MENACE BY OFFICIAL FRANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

numerical strength of its air force, it was stated by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War. He added that this Government is not competing with any foreign government, but is trying to keep the army air service up-to-date in the matter of airplane equipment, consisting of the technique of flying, the training of the personnel, and the mobilization of the industry in peace time, so that it will be adequate to the needs of the Government in time of emergency.

The Secretary of War does not believe that the United States is in danger of attack from abroad and is not apprehensive, even though the American air service would be numerically inferior to that of Great Britain and France.

Army officials indicated that there is a great deal of false information and an inadequate comprehension of the conditions of attacks from the air. Bombing planes are too unwieldy and vulnerable and could have little chance of doing any great damage to American cities.

Air Records Held by America

It is also pointed out that the American army air service holds many of the most important air records, and it is contended that this was proof not only of the high quality of the American aviation personnel but also of the fact that the American air service is working upon a program which provides for 75 fighting squadrons consisting of 5000 planes.

Official reports reaching here from Germany and Russia state that a German army, operating in Russia, is under agreement to furnish 3000 airplanes by April 1, 1924, and that German engineers are now producing planes only for the Red army, but for Russian commercial aviation and for Turkey as well. Of the 3000 planes contracted for, it is stated that 1500 are to go to Kemal Pasha, to be used by him in offsetting the Royal Air Force of Great Britain in Palestine and other parts of the Near East.

## SEIZURE OF RUM-LADEN LINERS NOT CONTEMPLATED BY AMERICA

(Continued from Page 1)

hibition officials, the Treasury does not believe it will be necessary."

This follows the opinion of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, as outlined just before his departure to Europe, that seizure of foreign vessels would be an "unwarranted and extreme interpretation of the law."

The belief of Mr. Mellon, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of internal revenue, and other Treasury officials, is that the foreign governments are not standing behind the vessels in their attempt to violate the prohibition law, but that these ships would arouse hostile sentiment and might delay peaceful ironing out of the present difficulties.

It is known that Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, favors seizure of the ships carrying contraband liquor under the seals of foreign governments and that new regulations to carry out this procedure are upon his desk. It is not probable, however, that he will prevail over the determination of Treasury officials to keep the matter out of the field of international dispute if possible. When it became known that Commissioner Haynes was urging such action upon the Treasury Department, and the State Department protests from foreign embassies began to pour into the State Department.

Treasury officials take the stand that continued seizure by customs officials of liquor brought over by liners for the return voyage would discourage the practice, and that the number of vessels attempting to "blat" prohibition enforcement would steadily decrease. The influx of the past week, when 13 vessels steamed into New York Harbor carrying liquor far beyond any possible "medical requirements," they believe to be temporary, and due to a groundless belief of the shipping companies that their governments would stand behind them in the attempt to violate American law.

Foreign governments, especially that of Great Britain, have shown no disposition to aid and abet these companies, and Treasury officials believe that it would be a serious mistake to antagonize them by seizure of vessels until it is seen that this drastic action is absolutely necessary to enforce the law.

Two plants to try new coal process

### NEW COAL PROCESS

(Continued from Page 1)

process seemed almost assured by preliminary tests in a small plant at Huntington, W. Va.

The distillation of soft coal at 1100 degrees will give a greatly increased amount of by-products over the high temperature distillation process at 1800 degrees, and will convert the soft coal into a semi-coke, which will burn like hard coal, and will be superior to much anthracite, it is anticipated.

The semi-coke will be used in the River Rouge Power House. Output of the Walkerville plant may be sold for use as domestic fuel, it was said.

Not only does low temperature distillation effect great saving through increased value of by-products, but the distillation plants are much cheaper to build and maintain than high temperature plants, Ford engineers said. The money value of the new process is huge, they declared.

Expensive brick work will not be necessary in the new distillation plants, it was pointed out.

Although the gas by-product will be reduced from 10,000 or 12,000 cubic feet per ton, as at present, to 6000 feet, the amount of motor fuel will be increased to 10 gallons a ton, compared to two gallons received now. In addition, the new process will give three gallons of creosote per ton, 20 gallons of tar and heavy oil, and some ammonia.

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## ITALIAN PREMIER STRIVES TO OUST POPULARS' LEADER

(Continued from Page 1)

the Twenty-Sixth Legislature and that general elections will be held in October. The final decision, however, on the matter depends entirely on the Prime Minister, who may postpone or even anticipate the elections according to circumstances.

There is still one important problem which Signor Mussolini has to decide. Is the country to elect its representatives with the old system or with a new one?

### New System Criticized

Signor Mussolini has adopted a new system which, it is said, aims at the formation of one gigantic constituency for all Italy, instead of 55 as now and 508 before the war. The Premier believes that by the adoption of his new scheme he will be able to obtain a sweeping majority, and as the list of the majority will be prepared by him he hopes to eliminate local questions. There will be 350 seats allotted to the majority list while the remaining seats will be divided proportionately among the minority list.

### ALLOPATHS BACK

#### CABINET MERGER

(Continued from Page 1)

bill would have made it unlawful for any person who holds himself as competent to treat the "sick" or afflicted in the State in the capacity of a doctor or physician to advertise or use such titles or office doors, or business cards without accompanying such title with words or letters showing the additional qualifications and the degree upon which it is based.

Mr. Sullivan's rehearsal of Governor Richardson's 20-year record favoring medical freedom was a tribute to the Governor and disconcerting to the doctors. It was a strong argument in favor of the view that the Governor might have entertained fairly definite opinions prior to his veto of Senate Bill 331.

### Preventive Paternalism

The American Medical Association by its election of Dr. Wilbur to the presidency, shifts in organization policy from curative to preventive medicine. This opens up new fields. Dr. Wilbur said: "We must join in the great game of constructive living and make ourselves felt on the constructive side. By our failure to lead we are already being forced into a position that may be interpreted as obstructive to progress. The damage is that organized medicine may become a national physical examination for everybody is advocated by Dr. Wilbur in his expanding plan for medical paternalism."

"The idea is growing to have periodic examinations of the populace," he said. "Modern medicine is concentrating on throwing a shield of protection care around the average citizen. We physicians must think in terms of keeping our charges well rather than in terms of how to make them well."

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## COLORED PHOTOGRAPHY ADVANCE IS DEMONSTRATED TO ENGINEERS

Leader in Work Tells National Institute There Are Unlimited Possibilities in Field

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 28 (Special).—"The possibilities of the new stereoscopic and colored motion pictures are unlimited," declared O. A. C. Lund, of Lund Productions, Inc., at the Electrical Engineers Convention at Swampscott today. Mr. Lund, with W. Z. D. Kelly of Prisma, Inc., last night demonstrated colored and stereoscopic films made by new processes. "If a savage were to see one of the stereoscopic-colored films of the future, say of a steam engine bearing down upon him from the screen," Mr. Lund declared, "he would do one of two things, either let out a yell and go over backward, or attempt to throw himself at the onrushing train."

Mr. Lund's statement in an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was made to bear out the visual demonstration of his films last night. The stereoscopic pictures given first, showing Washington scenes, which were previously exhibited on the trip of the Leviathan, made the foliage of the capital's trees "stand out" above the audience. The picture, viewed through nonmagnifying "glasses," with one red and one green eye, which were distributed in advance to the audience, did not itself appear in colors. It had the stereoscopic effect that gave the scene "depth," or three dimensions.

**New Process Explained**

Mr. Kelly, inventor of the new process, explained this was obtained by taking simultaneous exposures of a scene, and superimposing these on one "positive." The red eye filter cut out all but red rays, and the green eye filter green rays. With the "glasses" one eye consequently saw only one picture, while the other eye caught the second, the two images of the scene appearing to the audience to have depth.

"The colored pictures," said Mr. Lund, speaking of the second demonstration made last night, "are made on somewhat the same scheme of simultaneous exposures. Superimposed pictures are mounted on one positive. Treatment by chemicals brings out the color effects in a way which we believe surpasses anything at present on the market. We had only time to bring up one film of 'The Falcon' from the story by Boccaccio last night, but the whole picture will be released in five reels next September."

**Subordinated to Story**

Mr. Lund thought colored pictures would be increasingly familiar to audiences from now on, and would in time be completely superseded by the new device. This would not totally supplant the black and white pictures, he said, any more than colored illustrations had supplanted pen and ink

## GARDEN CLUB AT NAVAL STATION

Delegates to Convention Witness a Special Drill

NEWPORT, R. I., June 28 (Special).—Members of the Garden Club of America were entertained this afternoon at the Naval Training Station, where a special drill was given by the station brigade, after which they were taken to make another tour of gardens in this vicinity. Dinner at the Clam-bake Club at Eaton's Point will be the closing event of what is considered one of the most successful and interesting conventions the national club ever has held.

More than 200 automobiles have been in almost constant use in conveying the delegates to the various points of interest. A great many of these are owned by visitors, and their registration plates indicate a representation from no less than 25 states of the Union. Tours of the Newport gardens began yesterday morning and were continued practically throughout the day. Among the many attractive gardens visited were those of Miss Lucille R. Edgar, Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, president of the Newport Garden Association, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vos, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore and the Vanderbilts.

Last night the visitors were the guests of Mrs. James at Beacon Hill House at an entertainment and supper. The events were held in the rose garden, in which a rose theater was opened and a rose pageant was presented. Officials of the club and delegates generally have been the guests at many dinners, and at all of them floral decorations have been a special feature.

## RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVERSATIONS OPEN

TOKYO, June 28 (P).—Conversations between Japan and Soviet Russia, undertaken in an effort to find a common basis on which a third conference between the two countries may be called, were opened formally this afternoon. Toshihiko Kawakami, former Minister to Warsaw, is representing Japan, and A. A. Joffe is the Soviet spokesman.

**EMIGRATION CONGRESS PLANNED**

ROME, June 28.—An international conference to discuss emigration and immigration to be convened on the initiative of the Premier, Signor Mussolini, will meet in Rome early in 1924. All interested powers, including the United States, have been invited and have agreed to be represented.

The Christian Science Monitor is for sale on the following news stands in Detroit, Mich.:

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drawings in books. The two would be used in conjunction.

"Colored photography will have been successful when it ceases to attract special notice on the program, and when its effects are subordinated to the story. Color in moving pictures will be the tool of the director, to heighten his effects, but it will not be the effect itself. In 'The Falcon' I have been careful not to overemphasize color, merely because a process has been discovered by which it can be presented agreeably."

Following an exhibition this morning by Francis Oulmet, golf expert, the members went into the fourth technical session at 10 a. m. One of the features was a paper by H. Nukiyama and K. Okabe, professor and lecturer, respectively, of the Tohoku Imperial University, Japan. Mr. Nukiyama is an associate of the institute.

This afternoon Prof. Vladimir Karapetoff of Cornell University, who previously told the delegates about the Einstein theory of relativity, will appear as a musician in a piano recital. At 8:15 Capt. R. R. Belknap, U. S. N., is to lecture on the "North Sea Mine Barrage."

The program for Friday follows:

9 a. m.—Social hour.

10 a. m.—Meeting "A." Paper by J. W. Howell, Harrison, N. J., and Henry Schroeder, "Quality of Incandescent Lamps"; paper by W. G. Housekeeper, New York, "The Art of Sealing Base Metal Through Glasses"; paper by Brooks, "Measuring Instruments Standard"; paper by B. A. Louges, "Pellet Type of Oxide Film Rectifier"; paper by S. R. Bergman, West Lynn, "Continuous Current Generator for High Voltage"; paper by W. F. Sims, Chicago, Ill., "Duplication of Electrical Side of Power Stations."

10 a. m.—Meeting "B." Paper by A. W. Hull, "The Axially Controlled Magnetron"; paper by J. B. Whitehead, Baltimore, Md., "Gaseous Ionization in Built-up Insulation"; paper by F. W. Peck, "Effect of Transient Voltages on Dielectrics"; paper by K. B. McEachron, Pittsfield, Mass., "Two Photographic Methods of Study of High Voltage Discharges."

11 a. m. to 1 p. m.—Putting contest for ladies.

1 p. m.—Inspection trip to Arlington Mills at Lawrence.

2 p. m.—Inspection trip to river works of the General Electric Company, Lynn; inspection trip to Harvard University and to Agassiz Museum.

2:30 p. m.—Inspection trip to West Lynn works of the General Electric Company; automobile bus trip to Boston, with trip to top of Custom House Tower; inspection trip to Massachusetts Institute of Technology; exhibit of industrial lighting, Rogers Building, on Boylston Street.

3:30 p. m.—Baseball game.

8:15 p. m.—Symphony "Pops" Concert on public address system.

9 p. m.—Dancing; illumination.

## DRY LAWS MAY BE GOVERNORS' TOPIC

New England Executives to Leave for Maine Saturday

PORTLAND, Me., June 28.—Better co-operation on the motor vehicle laws and enforcement of prohibition are likely to be topics for informal discussion at the gathering of New England governors in this State as the guests of Gov. Percival P. Baxter, who was busy today arranging the final details for the entertainment of the party upon its arrival here on Saturday. Calvin Coolidge, vice-president of the United States, has accepted Governor Baxter's invitation to join the governors in their three days' outing.

Although Gov. Fred H. Brown of New Hampshire has not yet signified whether he will be able to be present, hopes are entertained that he will come with the other New England governors, Channing H. Cox of Massachusetts, Charles A. Templeton of Connecticut, Redfield Proctor of Vermont and William S. Flynn of Rhode Island. The entire party will be entertained at Poland Springs and Rockland Breakwater by Hiram W. Ricker, Vice-President Coolidge and the governors will bring their secretaries and several of the guests will be accompanied by their wives and children, making a party of between 25 and 30.

The visitors will arrive at Poland Springs on Saturday and remain there over Sunday. Sightseeing trips will be taken and golf will be included in the recreation program. The entire party will go to Augusta by automobile Monday and will be entertained

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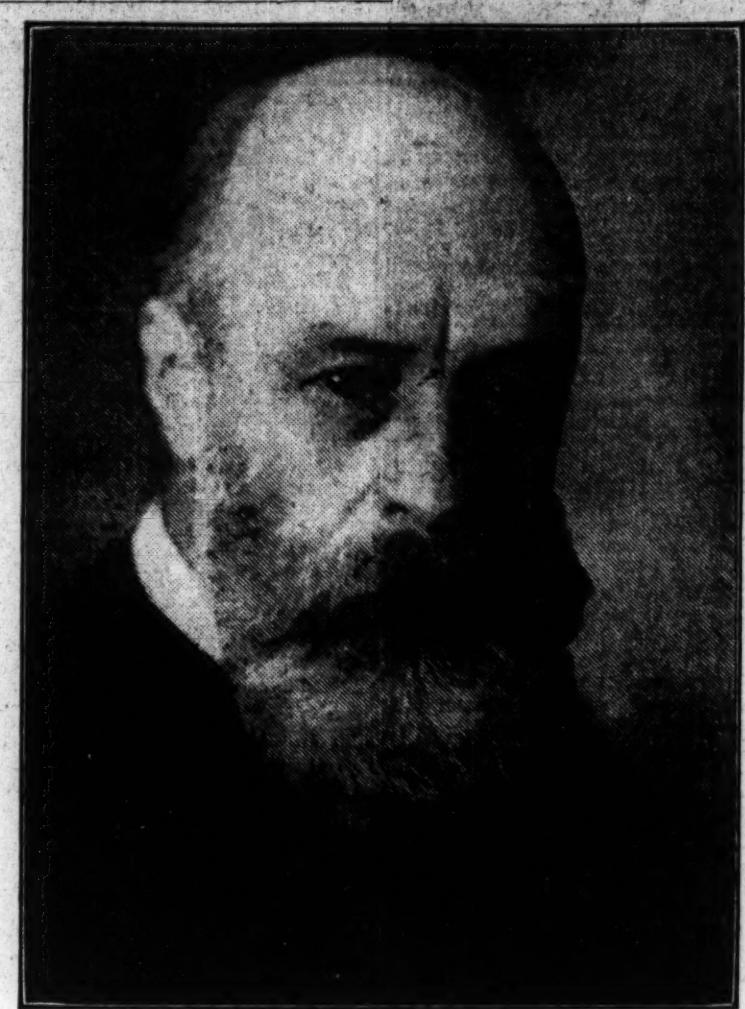
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at luncheon at the executive mansion by Governor Baxter.

Monday afternoon the party will motor to Samoset Hotel at Rockland Breakwater, where they will be entertained over Monday night. The visitors will leave Tuesday night or Wednesday for their homes.

## CONVICTED LIQUOR SELLERS ARE BANNED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 28 (Special).—The Rhode Island Board of Pharmacy has announced that it will



Dr. Michael Hainisch  
President of Republic of Austria, Who Welcomes American Visitors and American Enterprises to His Country

issue no permits for drug stores where owners have been convicted of selling liquor and establish co-partnerships for the purpose of preserving the privilege of selling intoxicants. This decision precludes the disposition of six cases, brought before the board, of licensed pharmacists violating state and federal liquor laws.

According to the announcement by the commission it has been a difficult problem to protect the public from illicit drug stores, but one of the most effective steps, it is believed, is to prevent the establishment of partnerships in which a convicted party joins with another in order that the party without a record in the courts may secure a druggist's medicinal liquor license for the banned store.

## LAND BUYERS WIN LONG ISLAND SUIT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 28.—As a result of the settlement of the "Massapequa case," 2400 persons, including school teachers and clerks residing throughout the United States, will immediately receive clear titles to their Long Island realty holdings, valued in the aggregate at \$750,000, and involving 7123 lots, and 15445 acres of undeveloped property, the latter now validated by the adjustment.

The Massapequa case, after 10 years' litigation, has gone from the lowest to the highest tribunal in the Nation and is said to be one of the most remarkable real estate cases ever presented to the courts for settlement. The land was held under a blanket mortgage and as a lot was sold it was supposed to be released from mortgage and title given to the buyer.

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## AUSTRIA DOUBLES ITS WATER POWER

President of Republic Sanguine as to Power of Recuperation Possessed by Country

VIENNA, June 28 (Special Correspondence).—Dr. Michael Hainisch, President of the Republic of Austria, in a recent interview with a repre-

spectively of 12,300 and 45,000-horse power have been set up for the supply of industrial concerns.

The amount of water power harnessed to replace coal in Austria has thus been doubled in three years, and the profitable nature of the enterprise has been fully proved. Capital in the country itself, however, is still so scarce that progress is necessarily slow, and very numerous opportunities still exist for capitalists from outside.

The demand for the power such enterprises can generate is practically unlimited, as the country has no coal-fields of its own, and the cost of transport from distant sources in Czechoslovakia and Hungary is necessarily heavy in any case, and is rendered almost prohibitive by the high duties on the fuel. The country's output of almost 100 per cent of its' mouth value—imposed in the countries of origin.

These hydro-electric power installations are only one example of where endeavor is being made to reduce costs of production and therefore of living in this country. Another is to be found in the development of agriculture and especially of cattle breeding. Here the President is hopeful that the yield will be so much increased as eventually, in the cases of dairy produce and milk, to enable the whole of the internal demand to be filled without recourse to importation. When all sources of supply are developed His Excellency hopes that not more than 25 per cent of any foodstuff will have to be obtained from foreigners.

All this is reflected in the streets of Vienna, where American and other visitors are now to be seen in numbers not equaled since 1921. The President can thus point to material evidence already that his confidence in the future is not misplaced.

## FOREIGN TRADERS BOSTON MEETING TO BE NEXT JUNE

Next year's National Foreign Trade Convention in Boston will be held on June 4, 5 and 6. This was decided yesterday at a conference which O. K. Davis, secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council, held with Charles F. Weed, chairman of the local convention committee, W. Irving Bullard, second vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and George A. Sagendorph, chairman of the chamber's committee on foreign trade.

Mr. Weed, who is a vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, and a former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was appointed chairman of the committee which will have in charge the local plans made for the convention by Governor Cox and the directors of the Chamber. The other members of the committee will later be appointed by the Chamber.

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## REALTORS HEAR PLEAS TO BACK 'ZONING' AND BAN SKYSCRAPERS

Cleveland Convention Directs Attention Toward Legislative Problems—Curtailed of Public Expenses Urged

CLEVELAND, O., June 28 (Special)—Delegates to the sixteenth annual convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards today took up the problem of legislation as affecting real estate and realtors.

The morning general session was resolved into a sort of symposium on the subject of legislation into which the question of zoning, a moot point among realtors, was injected through the medium of an address by Lawrence V. Vail, of New York City, secretary of the association. The speaker favored the zone system and condemned skyscrapers as an economic mistake.

Judge William A. Hough, member of the Indiana state board of tax collectors, made a plea for the curtailment of public expenditures, and Gen. N. W. MacChesney discussed real estate license laws, a subject of particular interest to Ohio realtors, inasmuch as licensing legislation has been proposed in the Buckeye State.

No movement in recent years has commended itself so quickly to all classes in a community as city zoning. Mr. Vail said at this morning's session, in discussing "Mistakes to Avoid in Zoning."

He declared that homes of 27 per cent of the total urban population of the country are located in zoned communities. He added:

Zoning ordinances have been adopted in 109 communities; 51 per cent of the urban population of New York State lives in zoned communities; in California 71 per cent; in Minnesota, 51 per cent; in New Jersey 57 per cent. More than 25 states have passed acts giving cities the right to zone. More than 75

per cent of the cities in the United States having a population of more than 100,000 either are zoned or are in the process of zoning.

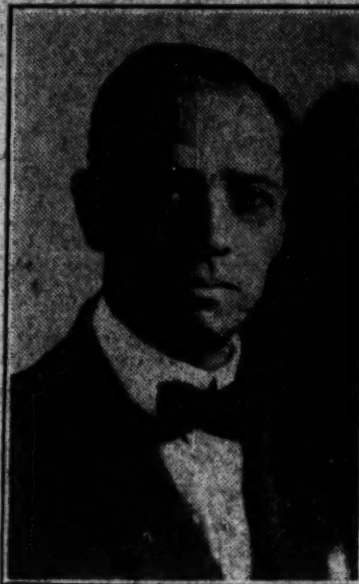
The first, last, and chief mistake to be avoided in zoning is to try to do it without the hearty, active and enthusiastic co-operation of the organized real estate interests of the community. It is a serious mistake for the organized real estate interests to confuse the personal interests of one or two individual realtors with a broad issue as to what is for the best interests of their community.

It is an error to assume that zoning is not on a sound legal basis. The highest court in the land, the United States Supreme Court at Washington, has squarely declared that zoning is a legitimate exercise of police power of the state. It is, however, a mistake to assume that because the court has sustained zoning that one can get away with anything by simply zoning. That is the greatest danger the cause of zoning faces today.

Mr. Vail denounced the lack of decision generally manifested in regulating the heights of buildings. He said that only where skyscrapers have a monopoly and face no competition of similar buildings are they found to pay. He referred to a study made by the Chicago real estate board which showed that above the height of 15 stories the financial return from additional height is negligible and beyond 20 stories unprofitable. The skyscraper in Chicago, he declared, is an economic and financial blunder.

"We shall never solve the problem of taxation satisfactorily until we devote as much attention to the expenditure of public money as we do to raising taxes," said Judge Hough, urging control of tax levies and bond issues.

## Men "Putting Over" the Realtors' Parley



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Chairman Entertainment Committee



E. C. McKay  
General Chairman Convention Committee



Alfred Burns Smythe  
Executive Committeeman



H. R. Van De Bee  
Attendance and Publicity Director

State of Tamaulipas, who is here on the way to Cuba to study alcoholism there. Señor Osuna is vice-president of the World League against alcohol.

Puque, one of Mexico's most fiery drunks, is made from the maguery plant, and the Mexican Government has just completed research work which will provide a more lucrative market for the growers of the maguery than the distillers can offer, according to Señor Osuna. It is felt that diverting the use of the plant is a better temperance method than banning the drink.

## STRIKE IN VICTORIA HOLDS UP DRY DOCK

VICTORIA, B. C., June 20 (Special Correspondence)—Work on the Canadian Government's huge new dry dock here is being held up by a strike among expert mechanics employed on the project. Adjustments of wages as desired by the workmen has been made, but a settlement of the strike has been blocked by the insistence of the strikers that all men be taken back when work resumes. The men's representative also demands the right

to go among the men at any time and discuss wages and working conditions with them. The contractors refuse to accept the latter demand but are willing to meet a committee of the men at any time to discuss grievances.

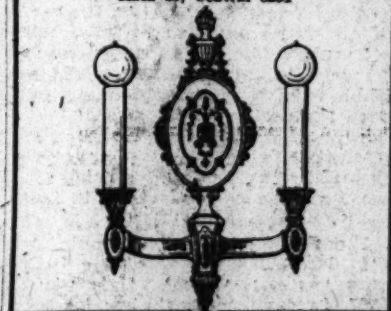
Every day of idleness in the dock project means a loss in wages of between \$1200 and \$1400. The contractors are anxious to press the work to a conclusion during the fine summer weather, particularly in view of long delays, caused by the collapse of a giant cofferdam and the flooding of the dock basin early in the year.

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## PROGRESSIVE IDEAS ADOPTED BY MOOSE

Constructive Government and Law and Order Defense to Play Part—Officers Elected

MOOSEHEART, Ill., June 23 (Special Correspondence)—The thirty-fifth annual convention of the Loyal Order of the Moose closes here today. Delegates from the 1700 lodges are ready to vote upon resolutions affecting the order and its children's home, Mooseheart. Thousands of delegates are ready for the parade and dedication of five new state buildings this afternoon and for the legion fete tonight.

All county poor farms and orphan homes will be done away with if certain Moose resolutions are adopted. Every state or government unit will be asked to provide aid for needy mothers according to another resolution. Another will seek to expand Mooseheart so as to admit independent as well as dependent children. Still another will vote the duty of fraternalism to combat destructive ideas in government and efforts to overthrow law and order.

The convention has declared its general support through all its lodges which are expected to take action on the question of measures looking to an increase in public playgrounds everywhere. Mooseheart, the Florida home for aged, received most of the attention of delegates again yesterday when Gov. Cary A. Hardee of Florida, expressed gratitude for the new Moose institution.

Matthew P. Adams, superintendent of Mooseheart, stressed the value of the convention meeting here because of the inspiration it affords to the 1175 boys and girls stationed here.

Officers elected besides Supreme Dictator Frank J. Monahan and Supreme Vice-Dictator Willard A. Marable, Rochester, N. Y., who were nominated Tuesday, were the Supreme Prelate, who is usually chosen from the oldest members of the Supreme Council and later advances to dictatorship, J. A. Cassidy, Baltimore; Supreme Secretary, Rodney H. Brandon, Mooseheart; Supreme Treasurer, Harry W. MacC, Philadelphia; Supreme Councilman, A. P. Entense, San Francisco; Wallace A. McGowan, Kansas City; E. M. Stafford, New Orleans; John W. Ford, Philadelphia, and Supreme Trustees A. L. Rafter, Toledo; Albert Sartori, Spokane; J. C. Irvine, Denver. All elections were unanimous.

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David Blum, 601 Euclid Ave., Cleveland Hotel  
High Salter, 1100-94 Superior Ave., N. E.  
Schneider's News, 511 Superior Ave., N. E.  
The Success News, 601 Euclid Ave.

## Russian Gosplan Maps Resources to Develop Nation's Industries

State Planning Commission Strives to Achieve Greatest Results With Smallest Possible Waste of Energy

MOSCOW, June 10 (Special Correspondence)—One of the most distinctive features in the organization of Russia's economic life is the Gosplan, or State Planning Commission. This body maps out the lines of Russia's industrial development. Mr. Khrushchov, a famous engineer, head of the Gosplan, explained the workings of his organization. He said:

"The Gosplan plays the role of a controlling lever in Russia's economic life. It is divided into nine sections which deal with such subjects as industry, transport, building, foreign trade, finances and peasant production. The Gosplan attempts to achieve the largest possible results with the least possible waste of energy. So we study the economic possibilities of the various Russian provinces. For instance, before the Revolution the industries of Moscow and Petrograd were supplied with coal largely from the Donets Basin, more than 1000 miles away. Under the pressure of the civil war the resources of the Moscow coal basin were exploited to the utmost, and it was found that this resulted in a great saving in transportation costs."

"Along what lines do you expect Russia to develop economically?" Mr. Khrushchov was asked. He replied: "Russia is economically a very backward country. One of the chief aims of the Gosplan is to prevent the complete submergence of industry by agriculture."

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The Christian Science Monitor is for sale on the following news stands in Toledo, Ohio:

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Summit News Co., Jefferson Ave. & Superior St.  
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## CO-OPERATIVE SETTLEMENTS POPULAR WITH AUSTRIAN FOLK

Women Sew Community Garments or Gather Coal and Wood From Railroad Waste, While Men Work

By MARJORIE SHULER

VIENNA, June 10 (Staff Correspondence)—A cabman this morning summed up the whole philosophy of the Viennese. He was the driver of an einspanner, one of the little one-horse carriages which are regarded with contempt by the real Austrian just as the two-horse facres of Vienna have been the last word in elegance for public equipages in Europe. Today the facres are empty. The old days when one paid cheerfully whatever drivers demanded have passed. The einspanner has its taximeter, and therefore, one rides in an einspanner. However, even that payment is not to be undertaken lightly; these days, for one gives exactly 7000 times what the meter registers. It was while I tried to multiply a three-figure fare with fractions that the driver uttered his bit of philosophy. "Oh, a thousand times more or less either way, what difference do they make? Money has no value today," he said.

What does Austria need today? is a question that is variously answered. The Government official hesitates not a moment in declaring "national patriotism" to be the greatest need. "There is plenty of provincial patriotism," he says. "The Viennese love Vienna. The Tyrolese love the Tyrol. But of national feeling there is little."

Prices Too High  
"It is far more important that prices shall drop," declares his wife. "Prices at the moment are higher than they have ever been in Vienna. It is an artificial inflation. It has no real foundation in the economic situation. It must change before we can see any solution for our problems."

The Viennese aristocrat who sets forth her slender supper at 5 o'clock when her friends drop in and shares it with them instead of eating it herself at the usual hour of 7, has an even keener insight, developed by the hardships of the last few years. "We must be purged of our old easy-going moral standards. We have to learn honesty, and we have to place woman in a position of respect. And best of all, there shall be no future war for us. Only the Tyrolese are fighters. We in Vienna and the rest of Austria hate war."

The waiter at the little restaurant protested: "We are now in the worst time of all, and it will not be better until we have another war. Germany will start it, but Russia will be with us this time. It will be the worst war the world has ever known." He is a native of the Tyrol.

Tyrol Alone Is Warlike  
And so it seems that only from the Tyrol is there talk of war. The Austrian admits with engaging frankness that he has no intention of giving up the territory that has been partitioned to other nations, especially that section of the Tyrol which was allotted to Italy. "But we look for a peaceful opportunity to take it back," he says. By which he means that Austria in effect says to the Czechs: "We must have coal. Send it to us and we will make a treaty that no one shall fight you on our soil." It says to Hungary: "We need thus and so. Send it, and we will make a treaty that no one shall fight you on our soil." Now Austria watches Italy and Yugoslavia with interest, hoping only for the moment of

need when Italy must also strike a bargain for neutrality, and that projected bit of the Tyrol will be the price.

Meanwhile the co-operative enterprises serve to draw people together. When a family of eight or ten persons live for 14 years in a cellar or in one room of a crowded tenement it is natural, perhaps, that an individualistic tendency should develop, an each-man-for-himself point of view. The Viennese dislikes the community idea. Co-operative eating places are endured, because of necessity. But co-operative settlements are a different matter. They are popular, and on the land some 70 settlements have sprung up, four of them on the sites of old fortresses which have been raised to provide stone for the houses.

Everybody helps with the colonies—men, women, and children. Only today two women were mixing concrete before an unfinished house at the first of these settlements in Kronen shooting park at Lainzer Tiergarten. Another woman with a rose-wreathed knitting bag was filling it with wood dropped from the trees. Near the artists' colony beyond Rosenhugel two women were picking over a great pile of waste from the railroad hunting for bits of coal. At Altmanndorf women were bending over sewing machines working on garments which are part of the co-operative enterprises of the settlement, just as are the stoves and wooden doors which the men make in the colony shops.

So it is that Austria is saving herself today. Not only for herself, but for the other nations. It is essential for the world that Austria shall become a wholesome place, a neutral place, where people are busy and contented, where there is no talk of war and destruction. Central Europe sadly needs a buffer state. Austria may be that state.

## MEXICO MOVES TO END DRINKING OF PULQUE

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 22 (Special Correspondence)—Mexico has taken her first step toward the eradication of alcoholism according to Andres Osuna, former Governor of the

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## AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGES UNDER POLITICAL CONTROL

Part of Chapter of Forthcoming Book by Asa Matthieu Tells Also of Effects of Unrestricted Vivisection

The following article is one of a series by Asa Matthieu, being a chapter of a forthcoming book on "Medical Politics," which uncovers the situation, as it exists in the United States, regarding the political and legislative control of the medical profession and similar autocratic measures. The articles are not intended as an attack on the character of the members of the medical profession, but are simply designed to expose the aggressive nature of medical-political activities. This article tells of the dangers accruing from ultra-specialization, which has resulted in the passing of the old-time "family doctor," and his replacement by research workers and diagnostic specialists. It also takes up the subject of forced hospitalization and the indiscriminate use of serums and vaccines upon helpless patients, as well as the subject of unrestricted vivisection.

VI  
Dr. C. L. Bonfield, of Cincinnati, O., writing in the Cincinnati Medical Journal on the subject of "Medical Education and the Future of the Medical Profession," says:

Some years ago, when noting the present trend of medical education, in an address before the Ohio State Medical Society, the writer observed that if the time ever came when only a rich man's son could enter the medical profession it would be a bad thing for the profession, and a worse one for the public at large. That day has come.

The good old "family doctor," who knew little of modern medical practice, but was blessed with a good share of common horse sense, is fast passing out of existence. The present-day university course costs more than four years and \$4000. Medical politicians, by shrewdly steering giant philanthropic foundations, have gained control of practically all of the medical colleges in the United States and Canada, with the result that the requirements for admission have been raised from time to time to suit the whims of faddist professors who worship at the shrine of two fetters—research and full-time teachers.

Physicians everywhere readily admit that the medical profession is now almost in a frenzy of ultra-specialization, and that it is time to call a halt. They declare that medical colleges have all but ceased to train general practitioners and, instead, are practically training only specialists and research workers, whom they describe as "addicts." They assert that many of the professors in medical schools have contempt for the general practitioner, with the result that a number of evils are rapidly developing.

**Misuse of Ultra-Specialization**  
"The Misuse of Ultra-Specialization in the Practice of Medicine," was the title of a paper written early in 1922 by Dr. Edmund H. Cushman of Chicago, president-elect of the Illinois State Medical Society. The following extracts from an address of so eminent a medical authority as Dr. Cushman are of great public interest:

Men with general information and with a broad outlook upon the human mind and body, the sort of things that have so far been discovered and the ultra-specialists have not made their fair share of the contributions along these lines. But this is not all. In addition, the latter have by their opposition, as already cited, sometimes delayed progress, have been responsible for the waste of time and money in medicine, and have sometimes discredited useful procedures by pushing them to the extreme and making them ridiculous. In reference to the last two accusations we need but recall the universal tampon of 30 years ago.

While the microscope and the test tube have their proper places and important functions, let those who worship at the shrine of these remember that they would have considerable difficulty in finding either a mouse or an elephant with a microscope, and that, after all, the five well-trained, unaided senses are usually indispensable in reaching a correct diagnosis. If you want to find a needle in a haystack, be sure to employ an ultra-specialist with a fine instrument, but be equally sure to indicate to him the particular haystack in which the needle is concealed.

**Absurdities of Medical Specialism**  
The American Physician, October, 1922, goes to the center of the absurdities of medical specialism, when it says:

People are getting heartily tired of being sent from specialist to specialist, diagnosed and pawed over and over, and no real treatment administered. Patients are being considered as something more than scientific problems. After all, the patient is a human being, even as you and I. No matter what the development of medical science, the work of the medical profession still is and always will be to treat humans, whether to prevent disease or to cure or manage it. To so immerse students in scientific technicalities and to develop such an ultra-scientific zeal that they lose interest in the human beings for whom the science has been designed, is a case of the tail wagging the dog with a vengeance. A new emphasis of old truths is needed, and badly needed, and the longer neglected, the worse the need is going to become.

An address delivered by Dr. Martin H. Fischer of Cincinnati, O., at the banquet of the Ohio State Medical Association, May 3, 1922, treated the subject of specialism in a lighter vein:

The present-day specialist is a self-appointed soul. He knows that he has a large view in medicine means hard work and broken hours; he sees an "opening" for a specialist, spends six weeks learning the necessary facts and succumbs to the easiest way. It will be answered that specialists are needed to do the complicated things of blood analysis, bacteriological study, and X-ray investigation. The truth is that these newer things have not become additions, as they should be, to the older and established methods of diagnosis and treatment, but layman substitutes for them—and poor ones. In the main, these "scientific" methods have not decreased error in

diagnosis or broadened treatment. Chemical methods of blood analysis have not enlarged our knowledge of kidney disease; failure to obtain positive bacteriological findings have permitted patients to go without a diagnosis where an older generation of doctors would have judged correctly the nature of the disease from its signs and symptoms; while the case of looking through a patient with X-rays has dulled the touch, the sight, the hearing and the judgment which made great our predecessors.

The specialist fad has also taken a violent hold upon public health officers and state medicine promoters.

**"Health Shows" Highly Profitable**  
In New York City the Public Health Department indulges in the specialty of "health shows." These exhibitions, which resemble a county fair, are highly profitable to salaried physicians as a means of disseminating propaganda printed at public expense.

A 200-page book, with a dozen pages devoted to the program, is crammed from cover to cover with advertisements of delicatessen stores, milkmen, plumbers, bakers, butchers, restaurateurs and other lines of tradesmen largely dependent on the good will of the Public Health Department inspectors.

The New York State Department of Health has succumbed to the specialty fad by instituting periodic physical examinations of state employees.

What is the effect upon the medical profession of the trend toward enforced hospitalization and the indiscriminate use of serums and vaccines upon helpless patients?

Carelessness in the inoculation of serums and vaccines, and the disastrous results therefrom, have augmented the ranks of antivivisectionists and antivaccinationists from year to year to the consternation of the medical profession throughout the country.

An appalling record of fatality and illness as the direct result of compulsory vaccination has shattered the belief of thousands that vaccination is of any value as a preventive, and the compulsory feature has engendered antagonism in a varying degree toward all forms of medical treatment. Advocates of unlimited animal experimentation together with the propaganda of commercial interests, have fostered this situation.

At the much-discussed conference of physicians with Gov. Alfred E. Smith, on Feb. 26, 1923, Dr. Simon Flexner, head of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, told the Governor that medical research "should be free from all law."

**Experimentation on Children**  
Dr. Flexner was present to oppose the enactment of a law to prevent experimentation on children in hospitals, and on children who are confined in public institutions.

That such experimentation is a common practice, despite repeated denials, is evidenced by reference to the archives of pediatrics.

An article from the pen of Dr. L. Emmett Holt, professor of diseases of children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, tells a harrowing story under the heading "A Report Upon One Thousand Tuberculin Tests in Young Children."

The observations were made at the Babies Hospital upon ward patients. "Very few of the children were over three years of age, the majority being under two years," says Dr. Holt.

"The injection of tuberculin in the eye was done 615 times, according to Dr. Holt's report; and he says 'the hands of the children were confined during the first 12 hours to prevent any rubbing of the eye.'"

And what were the net results gained by this form of torturing children? Here we have it, in the professor's own words:

It will be seen that some failures and some unexplained reactions occurred with all of the tests. The results with any test cannot, therefore, be regarded as conclusive.

Dr. L. Emmett Holt is president of the board of trustees of the Child Health Organization of America, composed mostly of physicians and instructors, who prepare literature for the United States Bureau of Education.

**Opinions on Vivisection Craze**  
That many leading physicians deplore what is practiced in the name of medical science, as well as the vivisection craze, is evidenced by their recorded opinions. For example, Dr. Hamilton Fish Biggs of Cleveland, O., for many years the personal physician of the Rockefeller family, in an address delivered before the Animal Protection Congress in Washington, said:

Many people believe that the statements of vivisectionists are altogether reliable when they proclaim discoveries for the relief of human suffering. It is too true that many of the reports are not reliable. Many of the vivisectionists have not the true spirit for the advancement of medical science and consequently are severely criticized and their work thoroughly discredited for they claim originality and priority in some of the problems for discoveries that are already known and obtained by other methods.

There are fallacies in vivisection—many so-called discoveries that have not endured the test of clinical experience and that have not been useful in alleviating human suffering and prolonging and saving life.

Too frequently the most horrible experiments are performed to deter-

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mine the most trivial facts, evidently carried on for the interest and pleasure of the research and the reputation it gives to the operator. Cruelties are inflicted and many animals ruthlessly and unnecessarily tortured for hours or days or even weeks in experimentation to solve some problem of laboratory science.

The fads of college professors and laboratory experimenters together with the activities of medical politicians, all interested in the scramble for foundation millions, are largely responsible for the vigorous protests made by antivivisectionists and the growth of these humanitarian organizations.

The fads of college professors and laboratory experimenters together with the activities of medical politicians, all interested in the scramble for foundation millions, are largely responsible for the vigorous protests made by antivivisectionists and the growth of these humanitarian organizations.

**RADIO SHORTHAND CONTEST**  
NEW YORK, June 25 (Special Correspondence)—Anna Kirshenbaum of the Brunswick High School in Brooklyn won the recent radiophone shorthand contest conducted in the city high schools, making a record of but three mistakes in the contest of 100 words. Dictation was broadcast from WJZ station.



Charlotte Garrigue Masaryk, Who Strove to Spread American Ideals in the Land of Her Adoption

## The American-Born Wife of Czechoslovakia's First President

CHARLOTTE GARRIGUE MASARYK was born in Brooklyn, N.Y. Her father, Rudolph Garrigue, was the manager of the Germania Insurance Society in Brooklyn.

The family came originally from the south of France, but emigrated to America through Denmark. In 1877, Miss Garrigue went to Leipzig for six weeks to visit a friend, with whom she had previously studied music there in 1874.

In the same pension there was living a young doctor of philosophy, Thomas Masaryk, who was in Leipzig pursuing his studies. They became acquainted over the joint reading of Byron, Mill's "Subjugation of Women," and Buckle's "History of Civilization." It was not long before they were engaged, whereupon Miss Garrigue returned to the United States and Masaryk to Vienna, where he entered on the great purpose of his life, the freeing of the Bohemian nation.

They were married on March 15, 1878, in America, but soon returned to Bohemia. It was at Klobouky, near Brno, the residence of Masaryk's parents, that the young American bride first came into touch with the people of her husband's nation. Soon afterward, in Vienna, she assisted her husband in translating Hume's "An Enquiry Into the Principles of Morality" into German.

In 1882 the family moved to Prague, from which time Mrs. Masaryk's life was closely associated with her husband's life work. She was not only the center of the family life, but also his inspirer in all his wide activities, standing by his side in all the battles which he was compelled to fight in

the defense of his ideas. She quickly learned Czech, and in the nineties translated "The Subjugation of Women" into that language. She was also a close follower of Bohemian public life and culture. A capable musician, she was an enthusiastic supporter of Czech musical development, and took a deep interest in the personality and work of Smetana.

Throughout her life Mrs. Masaryk was a firm democrat. Masaryk's university and other lectures dealt with problems which were as new to her as to her husband. In the crusade which he had undertaken he found his most valuable supporter in his wife; her energy and decision helped him in his assumption of a firm attitude in more than one crisis. At the time of his greatest unpopularity, when the hands of all men seemed to be irrevocably set against him, he found a tower of strength in the unshaken confidence of his wife. It was through her influence that he became acquainted with the trend of Anglo-Saxon culture, and learned to value it, although even this seemed to him, as he himself has said, too narrow a base on which to found his own philosophy.

From 1878 onward it was only once that Mrs. Masaryk was able to revisit her native land. This was in 1907, in company with her husband. Never, however, did she lose her deep affection for that land, and her chief joy was to propagate its ideals in the land of her adoption.

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## SUCCESS OF RECOGNITION PARLEY HOPEFULLY WAITED BY MEXICANS

Economic Future of Nation Held to Depend on Outcome—Business Reflects Unsettled Conditions

MEXICO CITY, June 19 (Special Correspondence)—Day by day as the discussions of the prerecognition conferences continue, economic conditions in the capital, as well as throughout the major part of the Republic, are getting worse. For since the conferences started six weeks ago, business has practically been at a standstill. Banks report less movement, merchants are not replenishing their stocks and the public on the whole is refusing to buy. These peculiar phenomena are due to the fact that everyone is waiting to see how the conference will turn out.

The pessimists are constant in their allegations that if the conferences fail, times will be worse than ever. A few have gone so far as to even predict a new revolution, the overthrow of the present administration and the substitution of the Constitution of 1857 for the revolutionary one of 1917. So

everyone is keeping a tight clutch on his meager savings and awaiting results.

In these columns the main issues before the conference have been mentioned and explained in detail. What the essentials are, that the American and Mexican commissioners have agreed upon requires no conjecture nor guesswork. They are simply, that the Mexican Government has agreed first, either to reimburse American landowners for properties expropriated or return their lands to them, and secondly to consider that rights to subsoil wealth, acquired previous to the promulgation of the Constitution of 1917 shall be held inviolate.

**American Aid Sought**  
Now that the Mexican Government is agreed to these fundamentals, it is looking to the American delegates to help them frame their assurances so that they will not only be binding but also be practicable in their application.

The American delegates have pointed out repeatedly that the United States does not ask that Mexico change its laws, but that it obey them and enforce them properly. Neither have they fallen into the trap of proposing any written suggestions, for if for some unfortunate reason the conferences should end without anything definite having been accomplished, the first thing the Mexican Government would do would be to say that here are the demands the United States laid down to which we could not accede.

On the other hand, however, the delegates of both countries are imbued with a sincere desire to see the conferences to a successful conclusion. The major time of the American commissioners is now taken up in studying the various reasons why Mexico cannot give definite assurances without certain allowances being made. Its present agrarian law is the culmination of more than a century fight against feudalism and actual slavery, its petroleum laws on which the question of subsoil rights revolve, the residue of hasty legislation whereby the revolutionists sought to replenish a depleted treasury of a poverty stricken nation.

**Many Abuses Seen**  
Under the former law abuses have been committed. Under the latter law, since radical decrees promulgated under the Carranza regime were declared void and a working agreement reached between the petroleum interests and the Government. But it must be remembered that the oil groups were powerfully organized and could put up a solid front to the absurd legislations and local laws of petty politicians, whereas the individual farmers had no organization behind them nor the capital of the petroleum industries.

Furthermore, the Constitution of 1917 provides that each state has the right to pass such agrarian legislation as its local needs require. This again has led to innumerable abuses and misinterpretations of the federal law. Therefore whereas it is comparatively easy for the Mexican Government to agree to these fundamentals, it is far from easy for them to give assurances which will be reasonably binding.

For them to give a blanket assurance would be the same as signing a promissory note without real collateral. This the Mexican Government recognizes fully, as do the American commissioners, and in order to find a way out of the difficulties born of their revolutionary legislation, suggestions and plans have been laid before the American delegates by the Mexican Government for their consideration, and possibly approval, which may make it possible for Mexico to give the assurances required and already acquiesced to, without appearing to have sacrificed any of those ideals or aspirations upon which the present Mexican administration is founded and which at the same time will pacify the critics who con-

stantly allege that Uncle Sam will hold a big stick over Mexico. Though the future economic welfare of Mexico is nearly entirely dependent upon a favorable outcome in the present conference, the outside world is beginning to realize also, that Mexico is a far more profitable field for investment than many other countries. The result of the conference therefore, is awaited anxiously by many thousands of Americans and Mexicans who desire to strengthen their already established commercial relations by the mutual confidence disposed of by official recognition. Recent statistics show that Mexico is slowly emerging from the place of buyer to one of seller and its exports in the last three months have been greater, with no large margin as yet, than its imports. It is a healthy sign.

To understand some of the obstacles encountered by the American commissioners in their discussions with the Mexican delegates, it is essential to throw some light on the Mexican conception of property rights, the bone of contention. Article 27 of the new Mexican constitution begins by asserting a true sociological conventionalism which is historically false: "The ownership of lands and waters comprehended within national territory is vested originally in the Nation, which has the right to transmit the title thereto, to private persons. . . . As has been pointed out by the American delegates, property rights existed before the formation of nations, therefore, property was never originally vested in nations. In Mexico this was particularly the case inasmuch as the Spaniards seized much of the territory now comprising the Mexican Republic from the Indian tribes then inhabiting the country and establishing communal property.

When Mexico gained its independence much of this land reverted to the nation. In the course of time, it is argued, much of the producing lands of the country, through political states of affairs, the desire for powerful landowners who farmed part of the land and left the rest idle, selling the latter when its value had increased and thus acquired huge sums in unearned wealth. The state of feudalism which existed under such a state of affairs, the American delegates are now taken up in studying the various reasons why Mexico cannot give definite assurances without certain allowances being made. Its present agrarian law is the culmination of more than a century fight against feudalism and actual slavery, its petroleum laws on which the question of subsoil rights revolve, the residue of hasty legislation whereby the revolutionists sought to replenish a depleted treasury of a poverty stricken nation.

**Lands Held Returned**  
The revolution, proclaiming its adherence, gave back to the nation those lands illegally acquired, and the nation has the right to distribute them among the Indians and villages. It is the same as when Mexico shook off the foreign yoke and took away from the Spaniards what they had seized in the name of the crown. Subsoil rights they argue from the same standpoint. In this the Mexican delegates have found no opposition from the American commissioners. The latter simply point out the fact, that first of all, history proved, property rights were originally vested in the nation, and secondly, even though Mexico had the right to seize such properties as it may deem proper for public utility, it must be against just indemnification. Also, as these properties in the majority of cases were acquired under laws promulgated by the nation, in accordance with its previous Constitution, the country could not either find a precedent or even any historical justification for considering such lands property of the nation.

In their endeavor to prove nevertheless the soundness of their agrarian program, the Mexican delegates have sought to convince the American commissioners that the subdivision of arable property was essential to the welfare of the nation, for it was the inevitable obligation of the revolutionists to elevate the economic condition of the Mexican people by means of agriculture. In consequence, they drew up a program to put national territory in the hands of the farmers and to compensate the owners equitably. To this the American delegates have given their full approval and demand nothing more than that the law be fully complied with. For as they point out in hardly any instance is this being done.

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## FARMING COLLEGE OPENED IN TRINIDAD

Modern Agricultural Institution Expected to Quick Development of West Indies

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, B. W. I., June 1. (Special Correspondence)—The first agricultural college in the West Indies has been opened in the island of Trinidad, the most commercially prosperous of the British West Indian islands. With the establishment of this institution, new prosperity is predicted, as the islands are mainly agricultural.

Trinidad is the second largest of the British West Indian islands, and is located a few miles off the Venezuelan coast of South America. The soil is rich and fertile, and there is practically no product of the tropics that this colony cannot produce.

The value of agricultural education has long been realized, but so introductory and was the amateurish organization of the West Indian agricultural scheme, which proposed to introduce modern agriculture into the islands. The college is the climax of its efforts.

**Societies Succeed**  
Agricultural societies are numerous in the islands and have been quite successful in pushing betterment projects. The native planter, who usually owns a plot of land for cocoa cultivation, profited from the activities of these societies, but there was still something lacking to make the islands dominant in tropical agriculture.

Agriculture was favored as an occupation and, as such, failed to interest the younger generation. The young men and women who leave the colonies to study abroad, the scholarship winners, and the ambitious folks, never looked upon agriculture as a profession worthy to enter. They saw little opportunity, as far as the West Indies were concerned. This fact is supported by the crowded lists of lawyers, doctors, dentists, and business men in the several islands. Seldom does one hear of a West Indian leaving his home to study agriculture abroad.

To offset this impression and to elevate the profession in the eyes of the rising generation, the Trinidad Government added an agricultural scholarship to its regular one. It was a step forward in intensive agriculture. Students went abroad, one each year, to study agriculture and then returned home. The process was slow, as such opportunities were confined to a few.

**Special Facilities Provided**  
The new agricultural college will eliminate this difficulty. Situated in the most progressive of the string of islands, it is predicted that in the next 10 years the conservative West Indian planter will be a thing of the past. He will be replaced by trained agriculturists who know economical methods of planting so as to reduce waste and increase output, and know how to co-operate to reach the world's market.

The aim of the college is to interest every young man in the islands to take up its course if he expects to make agriculture his vocation. Special facilities are being provided for research in tropical agriculture.

The equipment at present installed at the college is adequate for the teaching of the first year's course. Fourteen students are enrolled. Two are graduate students, one holding a Bachelor's degree from the University of Cambridge, and the other a Master's degree. Of the students in the three-year diploma course, six are from Barbados, five from Trinidad, and one from Jamaica.

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New Hats that surprise one with their individuality—and the price is exceptionally low.

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## GASOLINE TAX TO PAY FOR HIGHWAYS BECOMING GENERAL

Automobile Buyers of "Gas" Now Taxed in 35 States Compared With 18 in 1922

The new or increased taxes on gasoline sales for automobile consumption are evidence of the tendency of state legislatures to increase the revenues available for the construction and maintenance of highways, and at the same time effect more equitable distribution of costs. The states with gasoline laws show an increase from 18 in 1922 to 35 in 1927.

The total registration in all states of 12,239,114 cars and trucks brought in a total registration revenue of \$152,047,823 in 1927, of which \$117,093,116 was applicable to state road work. Gasoline tax receipts in 1927 were \$11,933,442, of which \$4,474,178 was applicable to state road work. Collections in 1927 will be largely increased by the greater number of cars on the roads and a tax of 2 cents a gallon, effective June 1 in Indiana, a gallon in Colorado and Sept. 3 in California. The first and last named are among the largest consumers of gasoline.

### Gasoline Sales Tax

The following shows states which have adopted a gasoline sales tax, estimated annual consumption, rate imposed and estimated yield:

State	Estimated annual consumption, gal.	Rate imposed, cts. per gal.	Estimated yield, \$
Alabama	16,126,419	1	\$161,264
Arizona	28,127,048	2	\$562,541
Arkansas	16,126,419	1	\$161,264
California	885,098,188	2	\$17,701,968
Colorado	68,827,972	2	\$1,376,558
Connecticut	10,413,440	1	\$104,134
Delaware	49,258,080	2	\$985,162
Florida	22,543,476	3	\$676,304
Georgia	19,254,136	2	\$385,083
Idaho	39,254,136	2	\$785,083
Illinois	20,235,536	1	\$202,355
Indiana	16,126,419	1	\$161,264
Iowa	16,126,419	1	\$161,264
Kansas	16,126,419	1	\$161,264
Kentucky	16,126,419	1	\$161,264
Louisiana	16,126,419	1	\$161,264
Maine	16,126,419	1	\$161,264
Maryland	16,126,419	1	\$161,264
Massachusetts	16,126,419	1	\$161,264
Michigan	16,126,419	1	\$161,264
Minnesota	16,126,419	1	\$161,264
Mississippi	16,126,419	1	\$161,264
Montana	16,126,419	1	\$161,264
Nevada	16,126,419	1	\$161,264
New Hampshire	16,126,419	1	\$161,264
New Mexico	16,126,419	1	\$161,264
North Carolina	16,126,419	1	\$161,264
North Dakota	16,126,419	1	\$161,264
Oklahoma	16,126,419	1	\$161,264
Oregon	16,126,419	1	\$161,264
Pennsylvania	16,126,419	1	\$161,264
South Carolina	16,126,419	1	\$161,264
South Dakota	16,126,419	1	\$161,264
Tennessee	16,126,419	1	\$161,264
Texas	16,126,419	1	\$161,264
Utah	16,126,419	1	\$161,264
Vermont	16,126,419	1	\$161,264
Washington	16,126,419	1	\$161,264
West Virginia	16,126,419	1	\$161,264
Wyoming	16,126,419	1	\$161,264
Totals	2,607,032,968	1	\$26,070,329

\*After Sept. 30, 1927.  
†After Aug. 1, 1927.  
‡After Jan. 1, 1928.  
§Subject to referendum if 15,000 voters petition within 90 days after May 24, 1927.

The estimated total gasoline consumption in 1927 in states which passed gasoline tax laws was 2,607,032,968 gallons out of a total domestic consumption of 3,568,000,000 in that year. The total yield of gasoline taxes in 1927, based on 35 out of 48 states, is \$41,607,859, based on the 1927 registration of 12,239,114 cars and trucks and an annual consumption for each vehicle of 424 gallons, the average estimated by the National Automobile Association. The estimate is 1,000 gallons for each truck and 353 gallons for each passenger car, but 10,793,930 passenger cars greatly outnumbered the trucks, thereby lowering the combined average. Cars and trucks now in use number about 15,600,000.

With a license tax only, owners of cars pay no tax for the use of roads outside their own state, but payment for such use can be collected by means of a gasoline tax.

### RAILWAY EARNINGS

ROCK ISLAND LINES	
May, 1927	1928
Operating revenue	\$10,978,222
Operating expenses	1,871,922
Net income	9,106,300
Operating revenue	1,208,260
Operating expenses	178,427
Net income	1,029,833
Gross income	923,883
Net income	1,029,833
Deficit to April 30	1,418,517
Deficit to May 31	1,390,662
BOSTON & MAINE	
May gross	\$7,881,681
Operating expenses	6,352,023
Net income	1,529,658
Gross income	1,529,658
Net income	1,529,658
Operating revenue	1,529,658
Operating expenses	1,529,658
Net income	1,529,658
Gross income	1,529,658
Net income	1,529,658
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Operating expenses	1,529,658
Net income	1,529,658







RAILWAY STOCKS  
SHOWING LARGER  
YIELD JUST NOWHeavy Liquidation of These  
Issues a Prominent Feature  
of the Market

Liquidation of railroad stocks in the last few days has been a prominent feature of the stock market. Commensurate with the selling by investors of their rail holdings the yield on the investment has increased.

At Wednesday's low Atchafalaya, paying 86 and earning more than double this figure, shows a yield of 8.14 per cent. There is more possibility of the dividend being increased than reduced. Atlantic Coast Line is returning 6.23 per cent with earnings more than double the payment. Chesapeake & Ohio is yielding more than 7 per cent, and Canadian Pacific more than 6 1/2 per cent at 147 1/4.

Lehigh Valley shows better than a 6 per cent return and New York Central 7.13 per cent. The latter will earn more than double its present dividend this year and the stock was placed on a \$7 basis partly with the object of getting in the convertible bonds. To accomplish this the stock must sell before May 1, 1925, at say 107 or 108 to make the conversion feature profitable.

Northern Pacific and Great Northern preferred are both showing a return of around 7 1/2 per cent. The next change in these dividends should be upward to probably a 7 3/4 basis. Southern Pacific shows a yield of more than 7 per cent and Union Pacific more than 7 1/2 per cent.

The strides that Southern Railway is making in development and earnings indicates that the preferred dividend is safe. The yield at current prices is 7 1/2 per cent. St. Louis Southwestern preferred paid dividends from 1909 to 1914, when they were passed. Payments were resumed last fall at a \$5 per annum basis. The road is earning at the rate of better than \$20 a share on the preferred. At 54 1/2 the preferred stock yields 9.19 per cent. A list of railroad stocks and yields at current prices shows:

1923 Low	High	Div	Yield
Atchafalaya	105 1/2	97 1/2	8.14%
At Coast Line	127 1/2	112 1/2	7.23%
Balt & Ohio	80 1/2	67 1/2	7.40%
Ches & O	75 1/2	57 1/2	7.01%
Ches & O, pr.	104 1/2	98 1/2	6.58%
Chgo & N	80 1/2	67 1/2	7.34%
Chgo R. I.	85 1/2	72 1/2	8.33%
Chgo R. I. pr	85 1/2	72 1/2	8.33%
Canadian Pac.	110 1/2	97 1/2	7.58%
Del & Hudson	124 1/2	107 1/2	8.41%
Del & Hudson, pr	124 1/2	107 1/2	8.41%
Ill Central	117 1/2	107 1/2	9.04%
Lehigh Valley	104 1/2	97 1/2	7.34%
Louis & Nash	115 1/2	99 1/2	7.55%
Nor Central	104 1/2	97 1/2	7.13%
Nor & West	80 1/2	67 1/2	7.40%
Northern Pac.	81 1/2	67 1/2	7.46%
Pennsylvania	47 1/2	42 1/2	7.05%
Reading	80 1/2	67 1/2	7.40%
St. L. S. W.	57 1/2	52 1/2	9.19%
Southern Pac.	54 1/2	50 1/2	7.01%
Southern Ry	64 1/2	59 1/2	7.01%
Union Pacific	144 1/2	128 1/2	7.81%

\*Includes stock dividend.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	5 1/2	5 1/2
Outside com'l paper	5 1/2	5 1/2
Year money	5 1/2	5 1/2
Customers' com'l paper	5 1/2	5 1/2
Indiv. ex. col. rms	5 1/2	5 1/2

Bar silver in New York	Today	Last
Bar silver in London	21 1/2	21 1/2
Mexican dollars	89 1/2	89 1/2
Bar gold in London	89 1/2	89 1/2
Canadian ex. col. (%)	2 1/2	2 1/2
Domestic bar silver	89 1/2	89 1/2

Clearing House Figures	Boston	New York
Exchanges	\$88,000,000	\$75,000,000
Year ago today	47,000,000	47,000,000
Balances	25,000,000	80,000,000
Year ago today	18,000,000	18,000,000
F. R. bank credit	28,230,685	72,000,000

Spot, Boston	Spot, New York
Prime Eligible Banks	4 1/2
60-90 days	4 1/2
90-120 days	4 1/2
120-180 days	4 1/2
180-270 days	4 1/2
270-360 days	4 1/2
360-450 days	4 1/2
450-540 days	4 1/2
540-630 days	4 1/2
630-720 days	4 1/2
720-810 days	4 1/2
810-900 days	4 1/2
900-990 days	4 1/2
Under 30 days	4 1/2
Under 60 days	4 1/2
Under 90 days	4 1/2
Under 120 days	4 1/2
Under 150 days	4 1/2
Under 180 days	4 1/2
Under 210 days	4 1/2
Under 240 days	4 1/2
Under 270 days	4 1/2
Under 300 days	4 1/2
Under 330 days	4 1/2
Under 360 days	4 1/2
Under 390 days	4 1/2
Under 420 days	4 1/2
Under 450 days	4 1/2
Under 480 days	4 1/2
Under 510 days	4 1/2
Under 540 days	4 1/2
Under 570 days	4 1/2
Under 600 days	4 1/2
Under 630 days	4 1/2
Under 660 days	4 1/2
Under 690 days	4 1/2
Under 720 days	4 1/2
Under 750 days	4 1/2
Under 780 days	4 1/2
Under 810 days	4 1/2
Under 840 days	4 1/2
Under 870 days	4 1/2
Under 900 days	4 1/2

Leading Central Bank Rates	P.C.	P.C.
Boston	4 1/2	4 1/2
New York	4 1/2	4 1/2
Philadelphia	4 1/2	4 1/2
Cleveland	4 1/2	4 1/2
Richmond	4 1/2	4 1/2
Atlanta	4 1/2	4 1/2
San Francisco	4 1/2	4 1/2
London	4 1/2	4 1/2
Paris	4 1/2	4 1/2
Berlin	4 1/2	4 1/2
Bombay	4 1/2	4 1/2
Brussels	4 1/2	4 1/2
Bucharest	4 1/2	4 1/2
Calcutta	4 1/2	4 1/2
Copenhagen	4 1/2	4 1/2
Hankow	4 1/2	4 1/2
Hong Kong	4 1/2	4 1/2
Manila	4 1/2	4 1/2
Peking	4 1/2	4 1/2
Shanghai	4 1/2	4 1/2
Singapore	4 1/2	4 1/2
Tientsin	4 1/2	4 1/2
Yokohama	4 1/2	4 1/2

French francs	0.0613 1/2	0.0615 1/2	193
Belgian francs	0.0521 1/2	0.0523	193
Swiss francs	1.780	1.782	193
Lire	0.0445	0.0448	193
Marks	0.007	0.007 1/4	238
Holland	3916	3917	402
Sweden	2643	2645	268
Norway	1643	1655	268
Denmark	1767	1768	268
Spain	1471	1475	193



## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## The Boy Called Little Bill

THEY called him "Little Bill," because he was short of stature, and this teased him, for he was strong, wiry, and old enough to be "water boy" for a gang of workmen building a new bridge over Sugar Creek, under the direction of a contractor, named Sateley.

Tom Hagen was the other water boy. He was tall for his age, so that the workmen treated him as if he were almost a man. Even Mr. Sateley had a way of looking upon Tom as the more reliable of the two boys.

One day the contractor approached the boys, as they came down the bank of the creek with their pails of drinking water, and, singling out Tom, said: "Tom, do you think you can get these papers to Springfield before noon today for me? I've made a bid to build the new courthouse, and it must be handed to the county commissioners before 12 o'clock if it is to be considered. I mean to send one of the men, but the water is so high this morning that I can't spare one of them. We'll be doing well if we save the bridge."

"Yes," said Tom, eagerly, "I'll take the papers for you." Mr. Sateley thereupon handed Tom a long sealed envelope. "Take good care of this, Tom," he said, "and be sure to tell no one where you are going, nor what you carry."

"No, I won't," said Tom. As soon as Mr. Sateley had left them, Tom turned to Little Bill. "I'm going to hurry back to the White farm," he said, "and see if one of the men won't give me a lift to Springfield. Mrs. White sends butter and eggs to the market every day. And, with that, Tom left Little Bill and started back to the farm, where the two boys were in the habit of filling their pails.

About two hours later Little Bill took the pails and started to the White farm to refill them. As he trudged along the road, what was his surprise to come upon a long sealed envelope lying in the grass. The boy stooped and picked it up. As he had suspected, it proved to be the very envelope which Mr. Sateley had given into Tom's keeping such a short while since.

Little Bill felt quite perplexed. "Dear me," he said to himself, "Tom has lost the bid and is probably riding to Springfield this very minute without it."

Little Bill's Responsibility  
He took off the old felt hat which he wore and put the envelope carefully inside the crown; then he put the hat back again on his head and began running along the road in a jog trot toward the farm, in the hope of finding out when and how Tom had started on his journey.

To his eager questions, Mrs. White answered: "Yes, Tom was here about two hours ago. I was sorry none of the men could give him a lift, but we weren't sending anything to market this morning, because the creek is too high to cross in a car. The bid bridge was down last night in the high water."

"Where is Tom, then?" asked Little Bill. "What did he do, walk to Springfield?"

"No, he gave up trying to get there when he heard the bridge was down. He's gone to the circus in Tyertown."



## How Marjorie Became a Jeweler

THE Twins went to Maine, late in June, to visit some cousins. One cousin, Estelle, had just graduated from Art School and was making jewelry. She had a box of beautifully colored semi-precious stones, which she allowed Marjorie to run through her fingers.

One day Estelle said at breakfast: "Let's go on a picnic." The Twins clapped their hands and the grown people rushed into the kitchen to fill eggs and make sandwiches. Finally, the baskets were piled into two cars and the picnicers climbed in on top of them, sitting in all sorts of funny, twisty positions, for, when there's a picnic, the lunch baskets have first rights.

Estelle was very silent on the trip, and kept staring at the backward-flying landscape, as if she expected to see some friend lurking among the leaves. When anyone spoke to her, she jerked.

"What makes you frown away so, Estelle?" complained Marjorie and laughed.

"I'm not very sociable, am I? Well, the truth is, I'm trying to think out a design for a pendant which will be so unusual that it will stand out in the Exhibition of Craft Jewelry, to which I've been asked to send something next month. I'm watching the leaves and flowers and butterflies and birds for ideas."

Of course, Marjorie felt she could not help Estelle about that, so she just left her undisturbed.

My real story begins after lunch had been eaten and the Twins were exploring the wonderful, mysterious woods. Like happy goats, they ran up and down the ledges of rock where little streams trickled under blue-black trees. All at once Marjorie stopped. "Oh, Tim," she cried, "somebody's broken a necklace!" Saying this she picked up from a crevice a handful of many-colored stones. Some were green, some pink, others blue, rose or yellow. Many were an inch long and some even longer, and in shape they were a little like the pictures of sawfish which the Twins had seen in a book.

The excited children rushed back to the group of older people. "We've found a broken necklace," they cried,

with a man who stopped here to get a drink of spring water."

Little Bill was astonished to hear this news. "What was the man's name?" he asked, with some idea of overtaking him and Tom.

"I don't know his name. He's a contractor in Tyertown."

Little Bill stared thoughtfully at Mrs. White, and his heart beat a little harder. "Did Tom tell the man why he wanted to get to Springfield?" he asked.

"No, Tom only said that Mr. Sateley told him not to say a word about his errand, and that he wanted to get there before noon."

Little Bill smiled to himself at poor foolish Tom's idea of keeping a secret. It was plain enough that the rival contractor had no idea of allowing Tom to get the bid to the commissioners. How fortunate it was that Tom had dropped the envelope!

## Making Up for Lost Time

Two hours had elapsed since Tom had left the creek, two precious, golden hours of time. Little Bill knew that he must act quickly and with decision.

"Mrs. White," he asked, "could you let me have a horse for an hour or two? I'll take good care of him."

"Yes," said Mrs. White. "You can have old Ginger. He's not working this morning. He's grazing alone in the north field; there's a saddle and bridle in the barn."

So Little Bill ran to the north field and led Ginger, who was loath to leave his grazing, back to the barn, where he saddled and bridled him. With some difficulty Little Bill then clambered on Ginger's broad back, for there was no horse block near the barn, and Little Bill was short.

A few minutes later he trotted out of the farmyard, looking anxiously up at the sky as he did so, for the sun was climbing nearer and nearer to the zenith. Five miles stretched between him and the bend of the creek that must be crossed on the way to the county seat, five miles, and with a moment no faster than jogging old Ginger. However, Little Bill reflected, he was fortunate to have any horse at all to ride, so he urged Ginger to as brisk a trot as he could. In due time the horse and rider came to the swollen creek. For a moment Little Bill hesitated whether to try to swim the stream himself or to ride over on Ginger. He decided against trying to swim himself, first because he was afraid of getting the important papers wet, and secondly, because he wanted to ride Ginger again when he reached the opposite bank. Therefore, he urged old Ginger into the rushing water.

Now, as it happened, Little Bill had never been on the back of a swimming horse. In his ignorance, he actually supposed that, if he tucked his feet well up under him, he could ride over in perfect comfort. It did not occur to him that the horse's back would not afford as level a seat in the water as it did on land.

Swimming the Stream  
But, when Ginger took the stream, his entire body went far under water, and his back slanted downward like a toboggan slide. It was all Little Bill could do to keep from being swept out of the saddle. For several minutes Ginger floundered and plunged, yet he seemed no nearer the other bank of the stream than when he started swimming.

Next morning Little Bill appeared with his overflowing pail at the creek as if nothing had happened. He wondered where Tom was, as he made his way down the bank toward the workmen. When they saw him, the workmen all looked up, one of them waved his hat. Mr. Sateley was there among them. He came toward Little Bill, smiling.

"Little Bill," he said, laying his hand on the boy's shoulder, "a very strange thing has happened; maybe you can explain it. Last night I discovered that Tom Hagen not only had never been near the courthouse, but that he had lost my bid, and had no idea where he had dropped it. Naturally, I was much disappointed. Imagine my surprise, then, when this morning one of the commissioners telephoned me to tell me my bid was low—that I had won, and was to build the new courthouse."

Mr. Sateley looked much pleased as he made this announcement, then he looked down at Little Bill's flushed face. "It took some checking up," he said, "to find out exactly what had happened, but I have the story now. What can I do for you, Little Bill?"

He put one hand deep into his pocket. Little Bill looked up eagerly; then he stammered: "Can I have anything I want, really, Mr. Sateley?"

"Within reason," said Mr. Sateley, and, for a moment, a pang of disappointment went through him that Little Bill was going to prove himself greedy.

"Then make the men stop calling me 'Little Bill,'" cried the boy.

To his surprise, Mr. Sateley put back his head and shouted with laughter; then, suddenly, the contractor grew grave. "I'll see to it, Little Bill," he said, and leading the boy down the bank toward the workmen, he called out in a clear, loud voice: "Men, I want to tell you all that the waterboy, Little Bill, is discharged. After this, William the Conqueror will fill the pails."

OCTAVIA ROBERTS.

## Moos-wa, the Moose

ONE day, when my brother and I were camping in the New Brunswick wilderness, we paddled around a bend in a stream and found ourselves within a few yards of a big moose. He was standing on the bank above us, looking against the evening sky as large as an elephant. He had a wonderful pair of horns—not slim and branching like a caribou's, but wide as a shovel, with short prongs sticking up like the points on a crown. For a few seconds we scarcely breathed. We stared up at the moose and the moose stared down at us. Then, suddenly, he decided that this was no place for him and started off for the nearest woods at a

swift swinging lope. When he reached the saplings, he disappeared without a sound, although you would not have thought that his wide antlers could have slipped through the trees without knocking.

That was my first sight of Moos-wa close up. Since then I have met him on many trails, lakes and rivers, and feel that I possess more than a passing acquaintance. In any part of the northern wilderness, from Nova Scotia to Alaska, you might meet this largest member of the deer family. He is not particularly shy and has not the skill of Master Pee-shoo, the lynx, or Muskwa, the bear, in hiding himself away when a human appears. Usually he just turns around and runs off as fast as he can. So, if you want to get a good view of him, or even a photograph, you had better paddle quietly around the edges of lakes in late afternoon and catch him busy at his feeding. One of his favorite foods is lily roots, and he will wade out until half his big black body is under water, and, thrusting his head under water, tear up the long green roots with his teeth. Then is the time to paddle toward him. If you are very careful to keep still when his head is up, you can sometimes get within a few hundred feet before he will discover you. When you catch him swimming across the lake, you can run right up alongside of him and even put your hand on his back!

Moos-wa's Ways  
All summer Moos-wa wanders about by himself, leaving his wife to look after the children. All he has to think about is where to find the tenderest grass, leaves and roots and the best mudholes or wallows where he can bathe and daub himself with muck and mire from head to tail. But, when the first frosts commence, he hunts for his mate, and when the winter snows begin to fall, he collects his family around him and goes into winter quarters. Where he winters is called a "yard." This is some place in the forest, where there are lots of low bushes and evergreen trees off which he browses. As the snows drift deeper and deeper, the moose keep wandering about in the same paths, until they look as though they had been dug out with a shovel. Some people think that Moos-wa digs these trails out with his antlers, but this is absurd. Indeed about mid-winter he sheds his horns; that is, they drop off, and he is quite without these wonder-

ful ornaments until the middle of the summer. Then they start to grow again, just like little trees. They are covered with a soft, mossy stuff, called "velvet," which is rubbed off in September when the horns are fully grown. If he is a young moose, he has only tiny knobs the first year, two straight spikes the second, sweet little branching horns the third and, after that, real grown-up horns like his father's.

The Moose's Dance  
Moos-wa is not always as dignified as he appears on the trail. Indians say that sometimes he and his friends will get together and have a kind of dance, chasing each other around, as though playing tag and having an exciting time. Other animals seem to

be interested in the story. So there are your two books. Now for Mary-Maud.

"I've got almost \$4," volunteered Mary-Maud, putting three of it into one book and saving the rest for a nest-egg. You've had such a happy time with your Thornton Burgess Bird Book. Should you like one about flowers?"

"Is there one, really?"  
"Yes, just published. It has pictures of over 100 flowers, many of them colored, and all so perfectly done that you would know any of them if you saw them growing."

"Is Peter Rabbit in this, too?"  
"Yes, it's the all-summer story of Peter and the flowers from the Old Mother West Wind's Children, the Merry Little Breezes, hinted that spring was coming and sent him to the Green Meadows and the Great Forest to see if it was really true. He finds the first spring flower, from

who was the child that played, about 4000 years ago, with the toy hippopotamus that is shown in the Metropolitan Museum of Art? Of that we know nothing. But we do know that somebody—probably a child—played with that miniature "river horse," for that is the exact meaning of the word hippopotamus."

The little figure is made of clay, and its back is gayly decorated with the blooms of the lotus, that grew so plentifully on the banks of the Nile thousands of years ago, as it grows now.

One of the remarkable things about this statuette of a historic animal of the Nile country is that it looks just like a "hippo," and like nothing else. Nobody who has any idea of what a hippopotamus looks like would mistake it for an ox, or a cat, or a monkey. It's just like the hippopotamus you see wallowing about at the "soo."

The man who made that historic hippopotamus had made a study of river horses. And river horses have hardly changed a particle since those remote days.

An Egyptian Child's River Horse  
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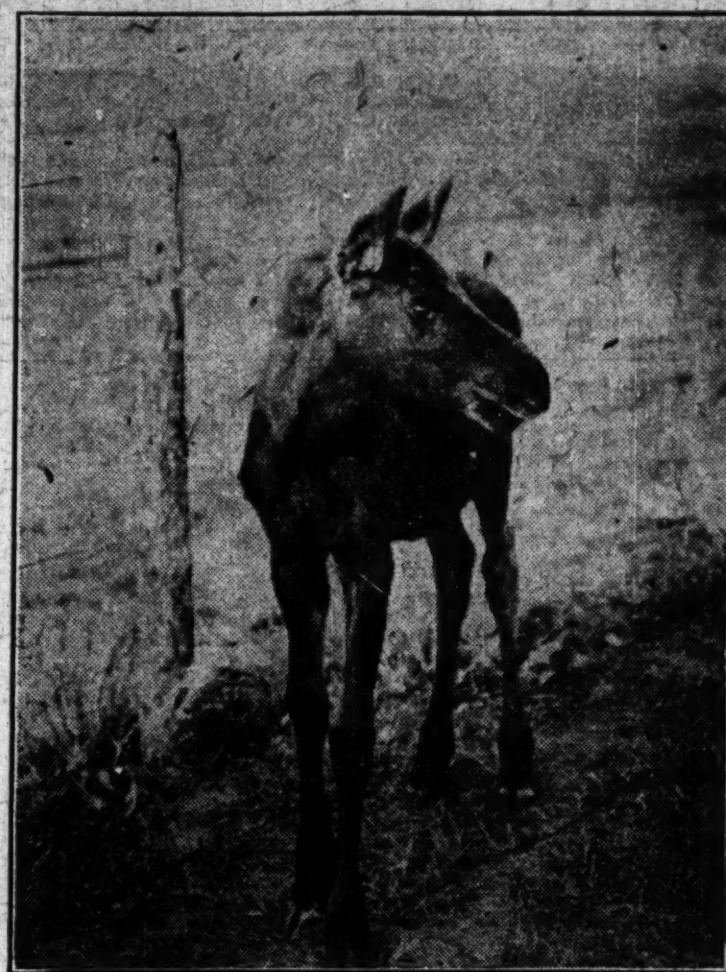
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A Baby Moose, Photographed at Banff, Alberta

have the same trick. Rudyard Kipling writes about the elephant dance, and I have seen rabbits behaving this way during a moonlight night. The moose can be tamed and makes a fine pet, but he is a bit too big and clumsy to let into the parlor. A man wrote to Thompson Seton as follows: "A neighbor of mine, Henry Stoggett of Shoal Lake, had a tame moose for a considerable time. It was very affectionate, and, when called, would come like a dog; also it was as playful as a kitten, and would, like a kitten, play with a round pebble or croquet ball, striking it with its front feet and running after it. It would also gambol with the children, dogs or young cattle. But its playful ways were no fun for whoever got them, so were not encouraged."

At some places in northern Quebec and Ontario people have trained their big pets to pull wagons and sleighs. They are easily broken, trot along at a fast pace, and obey orders easily. But it must be a funny sight to see one pulling a sleigh down a village street! A calf moose has such long legs, he looks as though he were walking on stilts. However, these same stilts can cover the ground with marvelous agility. One early morning, when I looked out of my tent, I had the good fortune to see a cow moose and her calf, crossing the clearing in front of me. Presently they came to a high log fence, which I expected would stop them. But not a bit of it. The mother sprang over it and the calf followed as lightly as a blown feather. I had seen little deer make such jumps, but the baby moose had seemed too leggy and awkward.

Moos-wa is the real monarch of the northern wilds, and is always at home to the visitor who goes to call upon him with quiet feet and a gentle heart. LLOYD ROBERTS.

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## International Schoolboy Friendships—Their Values

### Educational Values

Before they started, one boy at least knew the value of French money. He went round collecting French coins from his schoolmates and relations, so that he had 1 franc 95 centimes extra to spend in France! Even the boys who attend elementary schools in London, where French is not taught,

Those who are in the best position to judge the value of this work give it their heartiest approval. Says Miss Stromberg: "When we place these children in steamer classes immediately on their arrival in America, their progress is decidedly marked, whereas the child who has first been

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They learned to know their own countrymen also. The 10 boys chosen from 100 schools in a London borough did not know each other before they started; the boys in kilts from the north were strange creatures to the London boys. The grammar school boys had something to learn from the elementary school boys, and they both learned from the boys who were called 'hairdressers' boys who were sent by the Marcell Commemoration Committee.

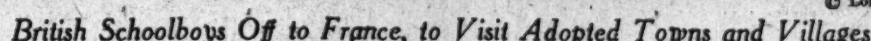
Responsibility was realized by them all, perhaps for the first time. Were they not responsible for the homes to be adopted? French village? And they knew that when they came home they would represent the village which had adopted them, to their own town.

In preparation thereof they all carried diaries and intended to keep diaries.

Both Minneapolis and New York will be called upon soon to make a decision one way or the other, on the matter of sabbatical years for public school teachers. The plans submitted in the two cities are practically identical. They provide that after 10 years of service a teacher shall be entitled to one year's leave on half pay. In Minneapolis, this proposal, it is argued, would mean that a teacher would have to either city, since the salary of a substitute is usually one-half that of a regular teacher. Indorsing the proposal the bulletin of the American Federation of Teachers suggests that the requirements of higher professional requirements for teachers should be made that the privileges of a sabbatical year be generally extended, because teachers now desiring advanced training

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Amending the old adage that the child is father to the man, Prof. Earle L. Baker of the Lawrence College Conservatory of Music in Appleton, Wis., has decided that the child is the best teacher of the child. So in his music classes he puts an eight-year old instructor in charge of a six-year old pupil. The young teachers, he finds, take infinite care with their pupils and pride in their achievements and are more severe critics than adults. The whole system works so well that Professor Baker can call a "parade" of his boys' glee clubs on a Saturday even and secure a full attendance. The clubs are composed of pupils from all the public schools of the city.

If performance finally equals promise, Mexico will have to its credit a substantial educational achievement. According to a government bulletin just published the new Department of Native Education and Culture, in existence not more than six months, has a plan which is expected to do much in the way of eliminating illiteracy, especially in the remote districts of the country. Under the new system, those who were formerly called secondary itinerant teachers and lecturers are hereafter to be given the more imposing title of missionaries. These missionaries will have assigned to them groups of monitors whom they will train for the work of teaching the natives. The training completed, a missionary and his monitors will take residence in a community which has no school. There they will set up house and the monitors will give instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic. To keep the native contented with farm life, progressive agriculture will also be taught. The missionary himself will do no teaching; it will be the task of the government and the confidence of the people so that their old-time hostility to the school may be conquered.

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In a review of sessions of the summer school last year, the British advisory committee, containing such names as Sir John Galsworthy, Sir William Beveridge, Sir Maurice Dugan, Prof. Gilbert Murray and Canon W. Lock, has written in its report of the first year's proceedings: "The subjects dealt with by the school were mainly in the field of economics, law, history and political science, but not solely reference to the problems of Central Europe. Lectures were also given on artistic and scientific subjects of topical interest. The bulk of the lectures were given by professors and other teachers connected with the University of Vienna and the School of Commerce."

A. F. Pribram, who lectured on the foreign policy of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy; Professor Gleispach, the eminent lawyer; Professor Mayreder, director of the Academy of Arts; Prof. Karl Gruenberg, the famous sociologist, and Dr. Hertz, one of the greatest experts on Austrian economic and political conditions.

The program for this year, on which Dr. Hertz is already at work, will be of the highest standard of scholarship. Several British men of science, like Dr. E. T. Gregory and Sir W. H. Beveridge, lectured in the school last year. This year there will be more British lecturers, and an ef-

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**Confederation of the Arts**

In Great Britain there is a new movement called the Confederation of the Arts, which aims at co-ordinating social rather than individuals. It is hoped to bring together some 4000 art societies in Great Britain not only for aesthetic but for economic and social action. Mr. George Latham is chairman of the organizing committee of the B. C. A. and president of the Intellectual Workers National Federation in Great Britain, and the two forces will work together in close sympathy. The federation already numbers 350,000 members, so here is a vast force which, rightly directed, may be the precursor of a great renaissance.

writers and journalists, of painters, designers, architects, engineering designers, the men in short whose intel-

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## TWO AMERICANS MEET TOMORROW

Elimination of Johnston or Richards Will Take Place in World's Single

WIMBLEDON, June 28 (AP)—W. M. Johnston and Vincent Richards, the leading American players in the Wimbledon tournament, continued their winning tennis today, and will meet tomorrow to decide which shall continue in the race for the singles championship of the world.

The prospect of a struggle between the American stars was the leading topic among British tennis followers and is certain to draw a large crowd.

Royalty graced the boxes at the Stadium today as play was resumed in the final tournament for the world's grass-court tennis titles. Former King Manuel of Portugal, with his consort, watched the center-court matches from the royal box, and King George and Queen Mary of England arrived at 3 o'clock after two sets had been played in the match between B. L. C. Norton and J. D. B. Whistley. Thus they were on hand for the feature match between Vincent Richards, American star, and J. Brugnon of France, which was the next scheduled on the grand stand court.

The weather was warm and pleasant. The stands were packed with thousands of spectators, while a great overflow crowd watched the matches on the outside courts.

Richards won in straight sets from Brugnon. The score was 6-4, 6-1, 6-2.

The Frenchman fought hard and brilliantly. His service and driving were severe. Both players made many fine passing shots and well-placed volleys.

Richards continued his fast pace in the second set, placing with accuracy, while his opponent began to lose control.

The American won the last set by taking the first four games with a terrific burst of speed, during which he lost only four points. His service was so fast that Brugnon could make only weak returns and occasionally was ached. Richards continued his net play in this set, making several points with well-placed volleys. The Frenchman was fast, but was smothered by the pace set by his opponent.

Miss Suzanne Lenglen continued her triumphant progress in the women's singles by defeating Mrs. B. C. Corvill of England, 6-0, 6-3. Miss Lenglen was playing at top speed, jumping for high ones and making shoestring pickups.

Norton, who hails from South Africa, defeated Wheatley, England's youngest Davis Cup player, 3-6, 8-6, 6-1, 6-2.

Miss Martha Bayard of New Jersey was eliminated from the women's singles by Miss E. R. Clarke of England, 6-3, 6-4.

Miss Leslie Bancroft of Boston defeated Mrs. Barton of England, 9-7, 6-0. Mrs. Barton's steadiness enabled her to give the American girl a close battle in the first set, during which the latter was somewhat unsteady. Miss Bancroft recovered her form in the second set, however, and did not allow her opponent a single game.

Miss E. R. Sears of Boston was eliminated from the women's singles by Mrs. Shepherd-Barron of England, 6-3, 6-2.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, American woman champion, defeated Mrs. Edgington of England, 6-4, 6-0. Mrs. Mallory displayed a return to her best form in the second set.

After the Richards-Brugnon battle the softer tussle between Mrs. Mallory and Mrs. Edgington was a rather tame spectacle, and the King and Queen, after watching it for three games, departed.

Miss Kathleen McKane, first ranking British woman, eliminated Miss P. Holcroft from the women's singles, 6-1, 6-0.

In the mixed doubles Miss Elizabeth Ryan, former Californian, paired with Randolph Lycett, defeated E. G. Bissaker and Mrs. Hazel, 7-5, 6-4.

Johnston defeated P. D. B. Spence, Scottish champion, in straight sets, at 6-1, 6-0, 6-4.

Miss Eleanor Goss, American, advanced in the women's singles by defeating Miss B. W. Donaldson of England, 6-4, 6-1.

There were no surprises yesterday afternoon, and only one thrill; this was when Miss Suzanne Lenglen appeared in the stadium, which was crowded almost to capacity, to start after her fifth consecutive world title. She began in characteristic manner, winning every game of the two-set match from young Miss Peggy Ingram, the daughter of one of England's former international players.

Miss Lenglen played superbly, keeping her opponent at the base line and snuffing out whatever hope the little English girl had by playing shots of amazing accuracy within a few inches of the side and back-court lines. Occasionally she worked up to the net to finish off a rally with a net-volley.

When she had finished, many of the spectators went to the outside courts to look over the other candidates for the women's championship; there was none, however, whose play seemed even to approach Miss Lenglen's in vigor, accuracy or strategic soundness.

It was hoped to reduce the survivors in the men's singles to 32 by last night, but more rain fell, delaying play in the afternoon.

**Brothers Will Row in Different Crews**

By The Associated Press

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 28—Two brothers from the far west will pull oars in the Intercollegiate Regatta on the Hudson today.

H. A. Bolles of Seattle, Wash., captain, and a member of the United States Naval Academy varsity since 1920, will stroke his last race for the middle, while T. D. Bolles will pull the bow oar in the University of Washington's freshman shell.

## COLLEGE GOLFERS START PLAY FOR TITLE TODAY

Princeton Holds Team Championship—Cummings Wins Gold Medal—Knepper Follows Three Strokes Behind

### TEAM GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS

Year	Winner	Runner-up
1894-Yale	Princeton	Harvard
1895-Yale	Princeton	Harvard
1896-Yale	Princeton	Harvard
1897-Yale	Princeton	Harvard
1898-Yale	Princeton	Harvard
1899-Yale	Princeton	Harvard
1900-Yale	Princeton	Harvard
1901-Yale	Princeton	Harvard
1902-Yale	Princeton	Harvard
1903-Yale	Princeton	Harvard
1904-Yale	Princeton	Harvard
1905-Yale	Princeton	Harvard
1906-Yale	Princeton	Harvard
1907-Yale	Princeton	Harvard
1908-Yale	Princeton	Harvard
1909-Yale	Princeton	Harvard
1910-Yale	Princeton	Harvard
1911-Yale	Princeton	Harvard
1912-Yale	Princeton	Harvard
1913-Yale	Princeton	Harvard
1914-Yale	Princeton	Harvard
1915-Yale	Princeton	Harvard
1916-Yale	Princeton	Harvard
1917-Yale	Princeton	Harvard
1918-Yale	Princeton	Harvard
1919-Yale	Princeton	Harvard
1920-Yale	Princeton	Harvard
1921-Yale	Princeton	Harvard
1922-Yale	Princeton	Harvard
1923-Yale	Princeton	Harvard

### INDIVIDUAL GOLF CHAMPIONS

Year	Player	College
1894-J. P. Curtis	Yale	Yale
1895-John Reid Jr.	Yale	Yale
1896-Halstead Lindley	Harvard	Harvard
1897-C. W. Crockett Jr.	Yale	Yale
1898-W. O. Reinhardt	Princeton	Princeton
1899-A. L. White	Harvard	Harvard
1900-J. C. Stanley	Yale	Yale
1901-W. E. Clow Jr.	Yale	Yale
1902-E. Knowles	Yale	Yale
1903-R. W. Hunter	Princeton	Princeton
1904-R. E. Hunter	Yale	Yale
1905-F. C. Davidson	Harvard	Harvard
1906-Nathaniel Wheeler Jr.	Yale	Yale
1907-J. P. Curtis	Yale	Yale
1908-W. E. Clow Jr.	Yale	Yale
1909-W. E. Clow Jr.	Yale	Yale
1910-W. E. Clow Jr.	Yale	Yale
1911-W. E. Clow Jr.	Yale	Yale
1912-W. E. Clow Jr.	Yale	Yale
1913-W. E. Clow Jr.	Yale	Yale
1914-W. E. Clow Jr.	Yale	Yale
1915-W. E. Clow Jr.	Yale	Yale
1916-W. E. Clow Jr.	Yale	Yale
1917-W. E. Clow Jr.	Yale	Yale
1918-W. E. Clow Jr.	Yale	Yale
1919-W. E. Clow Jr.	Yale	Yale
1920-W. E. Clow Jr.	Yale	Yale
1921-W. E. Clow Jr.	Yale	Yale
1922-W. E. Clow Jr.	Yale	Yale
1923-W. E. Clow Jr.	Yale	Yale

### MT. VERNON, N. Y., June 28—With the team championship safely tucked away in the hands of the Princeton varsity golfers, play started today in the match competition for the individual championship of the Intercollegiate Golf Association on the links of the Sivanoy Golf Club. A. P. Boyd, Dartmouth, holder of the championship in 1922, is not defending, having graduated a year ago.

C. B. Bowles '24 of Yale was today elected president of the association. H. W. Comstock '24 of Williams was elected secretary, and F. H. Sheehy '24 of Dartmouth, treasurer.

The qualifying round was played yesterday along with the second 36 holes of the team championship and Dexter Cummings '25 of Yale captured the gold medal with a card of 148 for 36 holes of medal play. This was a fine showing on the part of the Yale sophomore as he turned in scores of 74 for his first two rounds of 18 holes each.

His card follows:

Out 4 4 3 4 6 3 4 4 3 35  
In 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 39-74  
Out 4 4 3 4 6 3 4 4 3 35  
In 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 39-74

R. E. Knepper of Princeton, the young Sioux City golfer who made such a fine showing in the United States amateur championship at Brookline, Mass., last year, finished second with a card of 151. In his morning's round he made the best card of the day, 73, tying the Yale sophomore.

He was followed by J. C. Ward of Princeton on the previous day; but in the afternoon he failed to do his best work, finishing the second 18 holes with a 78.

G. P. Lamprecht of Tulane University made his first appearance at the links yesterday, not having come out for the first 36 holes on Tuesday, and the Southern star furnished somewhat of a surprise by turning in the third best card of the rounds, 154.

J. C. Ward, who tied for best card for the first 36 holes on Tuesday, was in poor form yesterday and had 162, his morning's play being very poor with a card of 84. The cards of the qualifiers follow:

**INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Qualifying Round**

Player and college 1st 2d Ttl

Dexter Cummings, Yale 74 74 148

R. E. Knepper, Princeton 73 78 151

G. P. Lamprecht, Tulane 73 81 154

G. W. Stevens, Pennsylvania 77 77 154

A. J. Shannon, Princeton 74 80 154

C. L. Pierson, Princeton 73 81 154

J. C. Ward, Princeton 78 76 154

H. W. Comstock, Yale 74 80 154

L. C. McMahon, Yale 79 75 154

A. J. Fuller, Princeton 81 73 154

H. R. Crockett, Penn State 81 73 154

J. P. Curtis, Yale 74 80 154

N. T. Lovell, Yale 74 80 154

J. W. Kindt, Penn State 80 74 154

D. A. Allen, Pennsylvania 80 74 154

J. C. Ward, Princeton 78 76 154

W. H. Taft, Dartmouth 82 72 154

Clark Hodder, Harvard 83 71 154

E. M. Clough, Harvard 83 71 154

E. Sovik, Syracuse 90 64 154

A. Ackley, Syracuse 89 65 154

Donaldson Cresswell, Princeton 87 67 154

T. J. Baker, Columbia 84 70 154

### WEISSMULLER AGAIN Breaking Records

Chicago, Ill., June 28

CUTTING 1% seconds off his previous mark made at Honolulu last year, John Weissmuller set a new world's swimming record for 400 yards in a 55-foot pool yesterday at the United States Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Ill. The Chicago boy's new time is 5m. 55.5s.

R. B. Watson, who ran a faster mile than did J. W. Ray, in the world's record-breaking four-mile relay last Saturday, was beaten by the latter yesterday at Great Lakes, Ray winning by a foot in 4m. 18.5s.

**WEISSMULLER'S RECORDS**

100 Yards—5m. 55.5s.  
200 Yards—11m. 55.5s.  
400 Yards—22m. 55.5s.  
800 Yards—45m. 55.5s.  
1,600 Yards—1m. 11m. 55.5s.  
3,200 Yards—2m. 22m. 55.5s.  
6,400 Yards—4m. 44m. 55.5s.  
12,800 Yards—9m. 9m. 55.5s.  
25,600 Yards—19m. 19m. 55.5s.  
51,200 Yards—39m. 39m. 55.5s.  
102,400 Yards—79m. 79m. 55.5s.  
204,800 Yards—1m. 58m. 55.5s.  
409,600 Yards—2m. 58m. 55.5s.  
819,200 Yards—5m. 58m. 55.5s.  
1,638,400 Yards—11m. 58m. 55.5s.  
3,276,800 Yards—23m. 58m. 55.5s.  
6,553,600 Yards—46m. 58m. 55.5s.  
13,107,200 Yards—92m. 58m. 55.5s.  
26,214,400 Yards—1m. 58m. 55.5s.  
52,428,800 Yards—2m. 58m. 55.5s.  
104,857,600 Yards—4m. 58m. 55.5s.  
209,715,200 Yards—9m. 58m. 55.5s.  
419,430,400 Yards—18m. 58m. 55.5s.  
838,860,800 Yards—37m. 58m. 55.5s.  
1,677,721,600 Yards—74m. 58m. 55.5s.  
3,355,443,200 Yards—1m. 58m. 55.5s.  
6,710,886,400 Yards—2m. 58m. 55.5s.  
13,421,772,800 Yards—4m. 58m. 55.5s.  
26,843,545,600 Yards—9m. 58m. 55.5s.  
53,687,091,200 Yards—18m. 58m. 55.5s.  
107,374,182,400 Yards—37m. 58m. 55.5s.  
214,748,364,800 Yards—74m. 58m. 55.5s.  
429,496,729,600 Yards—1m. 58m. 55.5s.  
858,993,459,200 Yards—2m. 58m. 55.5s.  
1,717,986,918,400 Yards—4m. 58m. 55.5s.  
3,435,973,836,800 Yards—9m. 58m. 55.5s.  
6,871,947,673,600 Yards—18m. 58m. 55.5s.  
13,743,895,347,200 Yards—37m. 58m. 55.5s.  
27,487,790,694,400 Yards—74m. 58m. 55.5s.  
54,975,581,388,800 Yards—1m. 58m. 55.5s.  
109,951,162,777,600 Yards—2m. 58m. 55.5s.  
219,902,325,555,200 Yards—4m. 58m. 55.5s.  
439,804,651,110,400 Yards—9m. 58m. 55.5s.  
879,609,302,220,800 Yards—18m. 58m. 55.5s.  
1,759,218,604,441,600 Yards—37m. 58m. 55.5s.  
3,518,437,208,883,200 Yards—74m. 58m. 55.5s.  
7,036,874,417,766,400 Yards—1m. 58m. 55.5s.  
14,073,748,835,532,800 Yards—2m. 58m. 55.5s.  
28,147,497,671,065,600 Yards—4m. 58m. 55.5s.  
56,294,995,342,131,200 Yards—9m. 58m. 55.5s.  
112,589,990,684,262,400 Yards—18m. 58m. 55.5s.  
225,179,981,368,524,800 Yards—37m. 58m. 55.5s.  
450,359,962,737,049,600 Yards—74m. 58m. 55.5s.  
900,719,925,474,099,200 Yards—1m. 58m. 55.5s.  
1,801,439,850,948,198,400 Yards—2m. 58m. 55.5s.  
3,602,879,701,896,396,800 Yards—4m. 58m. 55.5s.  
7,205,759,403,792,793,600 Yards—9m. 58m. 55.5s.  
14,411,518,807,585,587,200 Yards—18m. 58m. 55.5s.  
28,823,037,615,171,174,400 Yards—37m. 58m. 55.5s.  
57,646,075,230,342,348,800 Yards—74m. 58m. 55.5s.  
115,292,150,460,684,697,600 Yards—1m. 58m. 55.5s.  
230,584,300,921,369,395,200 Yards—2m. 58m. 55.5s.  
461,168,601,842,738,790,400 Yards—4m. 58m. 55.5s.  
922,337,203,685,477,580,800 Yards—9m. 58m. 55.5s.  
1,844,674,407,370,955,161,600 Yards—18m. 58m. 55.5s.  
3,689,348,814,741,910,323,200 Yards—37m. 58m. 55.5s.  
7,378,697,629,483,820,646,400 Yards—74m. 58m. 55.5s.  
14,757,395,258,967,641,292,800 Yards—1m. 58m. 55.5s.  
29,514,790,517,935,282,585,600 Yards—2m. 58m. 55.5s.  
59,029,581,035,870,565,171,200 Yards—4m. 58m. 55.5s.  
118,059,162,071,741,130,342,400 Yards—9m. 58m. 55.5s.  
236,118,324,143,482,260,684,800 Yards—18m. 58m. 55.5s.  
472,236,648,286,964,521,369,600 Yards—37m. 58m. 55.5s.  
944,473,296,573,929,043,739,200 Yards—74m. 58m. 55.5s.  
1,888,946,593,147,858,087,478,400 Yards—1m. 58m. 55.5s.  
3,777,893,186,295,716,174,956,800 Yards—2m. 58m. 55.5s.  
7,555,786,372,591,432,349,913,600 Yards—4m. 58m. 55.5s.  
15,111,572,745,182,864,698,827,200 Yards—9m. 58m. 55.5s.  
30,223,145,490,365,729,397,654,400 Yards—18m. 58m. 55.5s.  
60,446,290,980,731,459,795,308,800 Yards—37m. 58m. 55.5s.  
120,892,581,961,462,919,590,617,600 Yards—74m. 58m. 55.5s.  
241,785,163,922,925,837,181,135,200 Yards—1m. 58m. 55.5s.  
483,570,327,845,851,674,362,270,400 Yards—2m. 58m. 55.5s.  
967,140,655,691,703,348,724,540,800 Yards—4m. 58m. 55.5s.  
1,934,281,311,383,406,696,449,081,600 Yards—9m. 58m. 55.5s.  
3,868,562,622,766,813,393,898,163,200 Yards—18m. 58m. 55.5s.  
7,737,125,245,533,626,787,796,366,400 Yards—37m. 58m. 55.5s.  
15,474,250,491,067,253,575,592,732,800 Yards—74m. 58m. 55.5s.  
30,948,500,982,134,507,151,185,465,465,600 Yards—1m. 58m. 55.5s.  
61,897,001,964,269,014,302,370,930,931,200 Yards—2m. 58m. 55.5s.  
123,794,003,928,538,028,604,741,861,862,400 Yards—4m. 58m. 55.5s.  
247,588,007,857,076,057,209,483,723,724,800 Yards—9m. 58m. 55.5s.  
495,176,015,714,152,114,418,967,447,447,600 Yards—18m. 58m. 55.5s.  
990,352,031,428,304,228,836,934,894,895,200 Yards—37m. 58m. 55.5s.  
1,980,704,062,856,608,457,673,869,789,790,400 Yards—74m. 58m. 55.5s.  
3,961,408,125,713,216,915,347,739,579,580,800 Yards—1m. 58m. 55.5s.  
7,922,816,251,426,433,831,694,479,159,157,600 Yards—2m. 58m. 55.5s.  
15,845,632,502,852,867,663,388,958,318,315,200 Yards—4m. 58m. 55.5s.  
31,691,265,005,705,735,327,777,916,636,630,400 Yards—9m. 58m. 55.5s.  
63,382,530,011,411,470,654,555,833,273,260,800 Yards—18m. 58m. 55.5s.  
126,765,060,022,822,941,309,111,066,546,521,600 Yards—37m. 58m. 55.5s.  
253,530,120,045,645,882,618,222,133,093,043,200 Yards—74m. 58m. 55.5s.  
507,060,240,091,291,765,236,444,266,266,486,400 Yards—1m. 58m. 55.5s.  
1,014,120,480,182,583,530,472,888,532,532,972,800 Yards—2m. 58m. 55.5s.  
2,028,240,960,365,167,066,945,777,065,065,945,600 Yards—4m. 58m. 55.5s.  
4,056,481,920,730,334,133,891,554,130,131,891,800 Yards—9m. 58m. 55.5s.  
8,112,963,841,460,668,267,783,110,262,263,783,600 Yards—18m. 58m. 55.5s.  
16,225,927,682,921,336,535,566,220,524,527,567,200 Yards—37m. 58m. 55.5s.  
32,451,855,365,842,673,071,113,044,049,054,534,400 Yards—74m. 58m. 55.5s.  
64,903,710,731,685,346,142,226,088,098,109,068,800 Yards—1m. 58m. 55.5s.  
129,807,421,463,372,692,284,452,176,196,218,137,600 Yards—2m. 58m. 55.5s.  
259,614,842,926,745,385,568,504,352,392,436,275,200 Yards—4m. 58m. 55.5s.  
519,229,685,853,490,771,1







## ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

## MICHIGAN

## Battle Creek

**The Christian Science Monitor**  
is for sale on the following  
news stands in  
**Battle Creek, Mich.:**  
City Bank News Stand, City Bank Bldg.  
Post Tavern News Stand

## E. C. FISHER &amp; CO.

## BOOKS

OXFORD BIBLES  
Bell 128 12-14 Main St. W.

**BAHLMAN'S BOOTERY**  
Red Cross and Cantilever Shoes for Women  
Florsheims for Men  
Educator shoes for Children  
66 East Main Street Opposite Post Office

**HELEN DOUGLASS**  
47 E. MAIN STREET  
Cafeteria Table Service  
BREAKFAST-DINNER-SUPPER  
MODEL BAKERY

**LEWIS, GOWN MAKER**  
Hemstitching, Pleating of All Kinds  
BUTTONS COVERED  
4186 Bell 208 McCamly Bldg.

**L. W. ROBINSON CO.**  
FEATURING  
KAYSER'S silk gloves and Underwear, also  
other high grades of Women's Dress Accessories.

**THE AMERICAN RESTAURANT**  
HOME OF PURE FOOD  
Where real home cooking reigns supreme  
10 East Main Street Opposite Post Office

**McCoy JEWELRY CO.**  
6 Jefferson Ave., No.  
TRIANGLE PASTRY SHOP  
BAKERS OF QUALITY  
86 E. Main Street

**JOHN FINLAY**  
GROCER  
88 East Main Street Bell Phone 1800

**HINDS, POPULAR PRICED TAILOR**  
Clean, Press and Repair  
203 City Bank Bldg.

## The World's Great Capitals

## The Week in Rome

Rome, June 28  
**GEALAEDDIN ARIF BEY**, An-  
gora's representative in Rome,  
who will shortly return to An-  
gora, having completed his diplomatic  
mission last night, paid a farewell  
visit to Benito Mussolini, the Premier,  
presenting the latter with a complete  
rich collection of Turkish stamps for  
the Italian King. Fuad Bey succeeds  
Gealaeeddin in Rome.

The announcement that the Minister  
of Public Instruction, Senator Gio-  
vanni Gentile, has formally asked to  
join the Fascist Party has caused con-  
siderable surprise in Rome. Signor  
Gentile, who is an eminent philoso-  
pher, joined the Mussolini Ministry in  
October. In a letter he sent to the  
Fascist Premier he says: "Although  
being a Liberal with profound convic-  
tions I have become convinced that  
the only true Liberalism today is  
represented by your principles, which  
recall those of the glorious days of  
our Risorgimento." He further  
stated that it was no use posing as a  
Liberal, and in the mere defense of  
the old Liberal aims, to attack and  
oppose "the only government that  
was able to regenerate the country."  
He was so certain that Signor Mus-  
solini represented real Liberalism  
that he felt justified in abandoning  
Liberalism to join Fascism. Al-  
though Signor Gentile's letter has  
been favorably commented upon by  
all the Fascists it has not failed to  
arouse indignation among the Liberals,  
who in a statement to the press declare  
that Signor Gentile has never been a  
member of the Liberal Party, and  
therefore had not the right to attack  
and criticize the attitude and the  
policy of a party to which he did not  
belong.

A curious ceremony took place re-  
cently at the town hall in Milan,  
when 10 women, in characteristic  
Italian costume, presented themselves  
in order to receive money prizes which  
are annually conferred on domestic  
servants who can prove the longest  
service in one place and with the  
same family. A legacy for the grant  
of these rewards had been left some  
50 years ago by a Milanese citizen,  
Francesco Predabissi, who obviously  
must have known by experience the  
worth of a faithful servant. Each of  
the women had lived in the same  
place for not less than 40 years, while  
one of them, Teresa Arzenti, had been  
in the service of one family for 65  
years. No better testimony can be  
given to her services than by quoting  
what her employer said of her: "We  
owe to her our domestic peace for  
over half a century."

The Princes Felix and Francis,  
brothers of former Empress Zita of  
Austria, have arrived in Rome in-  
trusted with a special mission from  
their sister who wishes to settle per-  
manently in Italy. The Italian Gov-  
ernment seems to be willing to grant  
the request on the expressed condition  
that the former Empress should aban-  
don entirely all political activity tend-  
ing to the restoration of the Hapsburg  
monarchy. The former Empress pos-  
sessed several beautiful palaces and  
castles in Italy which were all con-  
fiscated during the war as enemy prop-  
erty. Among them are the Villa delle  
Planore, near Lucera, where the Em-  
press spent her early years. A more  
suitable residence is that of Villa  
d'Este in Tivoli, which the Italian Gov-  
ernment is willing to give in exchange  
for the famous and very precious jewel,

known as the "Florentino." The King  
of Spain is personally taking a keen  
interest in the matter, and is using all  
his influence to induce the Italian Gov-  
ernment to offer a home to the Aus-  
trian former Empress.

The Italian Government has finally  
given its support to the formation of  
a state theater in Rome. The neces-  
sity for such an institution in Italy  
has been felt for a long time, and all  
attempts to secure a national theater  
have proved unsuccessful, as the  
state has always refused to grant a  
subsidy for its maintenance. The  
Teatro degli Italiani, which was  
organized in Rome a few months ago,  
was the last effort in that direction.  
It would have again resulted in utter  
failure if the state had not intervened  
in time. Its directors made an urgent  
appeal to Signor Mussolini protesting  
against the indifference and apathy of  
the state toward such artistic enter-  
prises and reminding him that other  
countries although in graver financial  
difficulties than Italy managed to  
maintain a state theater. The Pre-  
mier in receiving a deputation of  
Italian dramatic artists formally  
promised the Government's support to  
the Teatro degli Italiani, which will  
be reorganized. An annual sum is to  
be given to the theater, and the Gov-  
ernment will have a representative on  
its administrative council, of which  
Senator Corradini will be chairman.  
Signora Duse has been asked to join  
the company of the state theater.

King Fuad of Egypt, who, as is re-  
ported, will shortly make a journey to  
Europe, has purchased a small palace  
on the outskirts of Rome, costing  
\$60,000. The palace is now being  
furnished in the Oriental style, and  
will probably serve as a vacation re-  
sidence for the Egyptian King. The  
acquisition of a palace in Italy by a  
foreign monarch is not a common  
event and has naturally aroused much  
speculation in political quarters.

The largest Italian shipping com-  
pany, the Navigazione Generale Ita-  
liana, at its last general meeting of  
shareholders proposed the doubling of  
its capital, which today amounts to  
150,000,000 lire. It also proposed the  
construction of two large liners in the  
Trieste shipyard, designed for service  
between Italian and North American  
ports. The other chief Italian ship-  
yards are busy. The Italian Premier  
has informed the Mayor of Ancona  
that the Government has allocated  
6,000,000 lire for the improvement of  
the harbor of that town, and two new  
steamers will shortly be built in the  
Ancona shipyards. The armored  
cruiser Libia which has just returned  
from a voyage round the world will  
also be refitted there.

**SYDNEY HAS HALL-MARK FIRM**  
SYDNEY, New South Wales, May 24  
(Special Correspondence)—A hall-mark  
company has been formed in Sydney.  
Up to the present a jeweler has been  
able to stamp his products with any  
mark he chooses. Failing to get the  
Government interested in the matter,  
the Retail Jewellers Association formed  
a company to trade without profit. Ulti-  
mately it is hoped the company will  
have powers similar to the Goldsmiths'  
Guild of Britain, which founded the  
hall mark 300 years ago. The mark  
registered for gold is the kookaburra,  
and for silver the wren. All work not  
up to standard submitted to the com-  
pany will be destroyed.

## MICHIGAN

## Battle Creek

**Parker's Fur Store**  
TRUNKS AND FURS  
Hats, Suit Cases, Leather Novelties  
EXPERT FUR REMODELING, REPAIRING,  
CLEANING.  
32 E. Main Street  
Butcher, Roberts and Millard  
30 W. Main Street  
QUALITY MEN'S WEAR  
Suits  
\$25 to \$45

## Bay City

If you have experienced difficulty in  
proper shoe fitting, come to  
**DICK BENDALL CO.**  
"Service and shoes that satisfy."  
**WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP**  
OWENS SHOE COMPANY  
405 Center Avenue

## Detroit

**New York Doll Repair Shop**  
All kinds of Dolls Repaired. Eyes reset and parts  
furnished. Complete line of imported Dolls and Doll  
Clothing. 1201 Michigan Ave., Detroit. Cherry 5548.

**PLUMBING AND HEATING**  
ALTERATIONS AND JOBBING  
EDW. C. HEFFNER  
573 E. Bethune Northway 1890

**FERRIS-FOWLER-COMPANY**  
Incorporated  
PRINTING OF QUALITY  
404 Marquette Bldg., Detroit. Main 4232

**HOWARD C. ADAMS**  
IMPROVED REAL ESTATE  
800 Exchange Bldg., Chicago 47  
Cherry 1817

**P. N. Bland Printing Company**  
230 Larned Street West  
Telephone Cherry 4150

**BREDE & SCHROETER**  
DECORATORS WALL PAPER DRAPERIES  
WINDOW SHADES UPHOLSTERING  
80 Canfield Avenue West, Detroit, Mich.

**PRINTING**  
John R. Moss, Quick Printer  
211 State Street Cherry 3359

**ABBOTT PENCIL COMPANY**  
837 Farwell Bldg. Main 9478  
Advertising and Individual Name Pencils

## MICHIGAN

## Detroit

**THE latch-string**  
is out on the  
Disland door in  
anticipation of your  
visit.  
You will enjoy it if  
you are a guest in  
the Inn or a patron  
in the Tea Room.

## McKELPINE HAIR SHOP

**Lanoll Permanent Waving**  
Shampooing—Marcel Waving  
Manicuring  
We use only soft water in sham-  
pooning. Our patrons find it de-  
lightful for hair and scalp.  
Cherry 3207, also 4800  
Evening appointments—Cadillac 4133  
804 Stroth Bldg. McKercher Bldg.

## ALBERT F. ENGEL

Owen & Graham Company  
East Grand Blvd. at Oakland  
GOOD USED CARS

## Rudolph's Hair Stores

Permanent Waving  
Marcel Waving  
Shampooing  
Main 4218 309 David Whitney Bldg.

## Downtown Realty Co.

712 FARWELL BUILDING  
Leases Appraisals

## GOLDENROD LUNCH SHOPS

FOOD unsurpassed for deliciousness and  
freshness.  
1209 Griswold 87 East Adams  
Near State Near Woodward  
O. G. BURLAGE, Proprietor

## A. E. GRIMSHAW

84 West Grand River Avenue  
DETROIT  
Clothing, Hatter and  
Haberdasher

## To complete summer sewing

**New York Shops, Inc.**  
offer new things that will work up exquisitely  
into wash frocks, sport costumes and evening  
gowns.  
1514 Woodward Avenue  
2nd Floor—Woodward Arcade  
Detroit

## Sanderson &amp; Doran

Room 811, Stroth Building  
Engagement and Wedding Rings  
Wedding Invitations and Announcements  
Foreign and Domestic Stationery  
Men's and Women's Playing Cards  
Bar Rings and Necklaces  
Special Designing for Platinum Jewelry

## CANTON-HICKEY CO.

Washington Bldg., at  
the Stalter  
Detroit's Finest Exclusive Shops for  
Men, Boys and Girls.

## COLONIAL HAT SHOP

Always the new  
in Sport, Street  
and Dress Hats  
1484 Farmer St. Main 8459

## CORA A. KERR

818 David Whitney Building  
Corsets, Brassieres and Petticoats  
Try Our Air Perfume—for a Fragrant Home.

## Bleazby Shop of Gifts

Gifts for All  
Occasions  
FAVORS—CARDS—TOYS  
31 East Adams Ave.

## BRING YOUR OWN MATERIAL AND I

will make it for you  
GOWNS, SUITS, COATS, WRAPS  
all of which will express individuality,  
distinction and the latest style.  
ELLY RICHTER  
8781 Waterloo, C-4. Phone Lincoln 1178-W.

## Your Rug 100% Clean

Edgewood 5401  
**STAR CARPET CLEANING CO.**  
DETROIT, MICH.  
Phone Gladstone 4478

## IMLAY'S

CLOTHING CLEANING & DYEING CO.  
2305 GRAND RIVER AVENUE  
Goods Called for and Delivered

## GANNON'S LUNCH

House of Quality  
2801 Woodward, corner Henry

## FAYETTA WARREN

Insurance in All Its Branches  
807 Lothrop Ave. Northway 4524

## We Can Save You Money on Furniture

**SUMNER COMPANY**  
Corner Michigan and Fourth Aves., Detroit, Mich.

## Public Stenographer

J. HELLER BINGHAM Ctd. 3809  
205 Fisher Arcade

## MICHIGAN

## Detroit

**TOILET ARTICLES**  
**CHARLOTTE'S HAIR SHOPPE**  
NERTLE LANOLL  
Permanent Waving, Marcel Wav-  
ing, Water Waving, Shampooing,  
Hair Dressing, Manicuring  
206 Carlton Tower Bldg. 1550 Broadway  
DETROIT, MICH. Cadillac 6448

## Flint

**The Christian Science Monitor**  
is for sale on the following  
news stands in  
**Flint, Mich.:**  
Hotel Durant  
Genesee Bank Building

## PRINTING

Service, Quality, Price  
**Smith Printing Company**  
404-420 Buckham Street

## Grand Rapids

**The Christian Science Monitor**  
is for sale on the following  
news stands in  
**Grand Rapids, Mich.:**  
Shaw Book Shop, Monrovia, at Commerce St.  
Mrs. B. O. Glover, 117 So. Division St.  
Charles Lipp, 1000 Campus St. News Stand

## Cool Summer

Apparel  
Novelty Sports  
Toggery  
and Men's Wear  
—AT—  
Paul Sticksel & Sons

## Foster, Stevens &amp; Co.

55 Years on Campus Square  
Fine China and Silverware  
for Wedding Gifts

## Herkner's

WESTERN MICHIGAN  
LEADING JEWELERS  
114 Monroe Ave. 121 Ottawa Ave.

## OTTE BROTHERS

**AMERICAN LAUNDRY**  
Energine Dry Cleaning  
RUG RENOVATING  
CARR-HUTCHINS-ANDERSON CO.

## Hickey-Freeman Clothing

Holeproof Hosiery  
Lewis Underwear

## Herpolsheimer &amp; Co.

The House of  
Mutual Satisfaction  
Friedman-Spring's  
"Our buyer of coats says his selection this  
year is 'marvelous' and that 'style was  
never more entrancing.' When you see them  
you can't but agree."

## JACOBS MEN'S STORE

Real Estate and Insurance  
S. H. WILSON & CO.  
Grand Rapids National Bank Bldg.

## Jackson

**ARTHUR PICKLES**  
120 E. Washington Street  
Plumbing and Heating  
BOTH PHONES

## WM. BREITMAYER &amp; SONS

For Furniture  
828 E. Main St.

## Fleming Ice Cream Company

Ice Cream and Soda Fountain Supplies  
JACKSON, MICH.  
Bell 1740, Citizen 13

## BANK

**JACKSON STATE SAVINGS BANK**  
T. C. PENDLETON  
Fresh Baked Goods, Fresh Roasted Peanuts,  
Canned Goods.  
200 Frances St., opposite Regent Theatre

## Go to FRINK'S for

MEN'S  
CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS  
104 W. Main Street

## Dry Cleaning and Pressing

J. R. BOKSTEIN & SON  
819 Greenwood Ave. Phone 1870-M.

## W. S. LONG, REAL ESTATE

AUTOMOBILE AND FIRE INSURANCE  
1415 E. Main Street Citizen 673

## Kalamazoo

**THE ORIOLE ROOM**  
113 So. Burdick Street  
Delicious Malted Milk and Fountain Drinks  
Afternoon Tea.

## THE CHOCOLATE SHOP

Confections, Ice Cream  
180 N. BURDICK Phone 454

## MICHIGAN

## Kalamazoo

**KALAMAZOO CITY SAVINGS BANK**  
THREE DEPARTMENTS  
SAVINGS—COMMERCIAL—  
SAFE DEPOSIT  
Main at Portage Portage at Wash. Ave.

## Linen Handkerchiefs

In two tones, 50c.  
Money refunded if desired.  
**J. R. JONES SONS AND COMPANY**  
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

## THE PARIS

Cleaners and Dyers  
SERVICE AND QUALITY  
222 W. Main Phone 187

## YOU GET A top-notch in quality, and a

rock-bottom in price by trading  
with  
**HARRIS AND PRATT** PHONE 8

## G. R. KINNEY CO., INC.

Shoes, Rubbers and Hosiery  
NOTHING HIGH PRICED  
211-213 N. Burdick St.

## Fine Social Stationery, Art Novelties, Photo

Supplies and Photo Finishing  
Kalamazoo Camera and Art Shop  
218 W. Main St., Kalamazoo, Mich.  
In the Growing End of Town

## GILMORE BROS.

Complete stocks of medium and high-grade  
merchandise.  
Test them with trial order.

## HARDWARE

Leading Hardware Store Since 1945  
**THE EDWARDS & CHAMBERLIN HWY. CO.**

## MORTON DRY CLEANERS

ONE DAY ODORELESS DRY  
CLEANING  
115 W. Main St. Phone 245

## FURNITURE, LAMPS AND NOVELTIES

**E. L. YAPLE**  
417 West Main

## Lansing

**Woodworth**  
ESTABLISHED 1860  
106 N. WASHINGTON AVE.  
SHOES—HOSIERY

## DANCER-BROGAN CO.

"Lansing's Leading Store"  
WEARING APPAREL  
for Women, Misses, Children  
PIECE GOODS,  
DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS

## THE PETER PAN WASH SUIT

we show gives style and service—guaranteed  
fast color, \$1.50 "and for one."  
**ABBEY & WALTERS, Inc.**  
821 S. WASHINGTON AVENUE

## WEST SIDE

**DAIRY COMPANY**  
"We Invite Inspection"  
Citizen 2156 Bell 2021

## THE MAPES COMPANY

Men's and Boys' Wear  
"Ask any man in town"  
Established 1900

## June Clearance Sale

300 Trimmed Hats  
5.00—7.50—10.00  
VALUED UP TO \$30  
**KNEELAND MILLINERY**  
116 WEST ALLEGAN STREET

## LEWIS BROS., Inc.

113 S. Washington Avenue  
STRATFORD CLOTHES  
For Men and Young Men

## A. G. BISHOP

French Dry Cleaners  
Dyers and Tailors  
Bell 880 114-116 Washtenaw, West

## Simons Dry Goods Co.

CALIFORNIA  
All Wool Bathing Suits for Women  
\$5.00 to \$10.00

## Norton Hardware Co.

213 S. Washington Avenue  
Garden Tools, Screen Doors and  
Windows, Sprayers and Sprinklers.

## J. W. KNAPP CO.

The Reliable Department Store  
We give S&H Stamps

## HEATH'S

**JEWELRY STORE**  
"OLD AND RELIABLE"  
111 Washington Ave. North

## STRATTON BROTHERS CO., LTD.

General Insurance  
SURETY BONDS  
117 W. Allegan Street

## Le Clear Photograph Company

508-514 Capital Nat'l Bank Bldg.  
CAMCO, GOODWIN, LACAMILLE CORSETS  
AND WRAP AROUND

## The Fentons Corset and Baby Shop

114 W. ALLEGAN STREET  
Let Parker Fix Your Watch  
**EUGENE PARKER**  
201 South Washington Avenue

## North Side Electric Shop

115 East Franklin Ave.  
Electrical Wiring, Fixtures and Appliances  
Call City 7910 or Bell 1127-J  
When in need of our repair service.

## HUGHES MOVING CO.

Local and Long Distance Moving  
Bell 708-J, CItz. 4808 1212 Chelsea Ave.

## PENINSULAR CAFETERIA

As All-American Restaurant  
MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON AVES.

## MICHIGAN

## Lansing

**WEST SIDE FUEL CO.**  
"Quality Coal"  
1000 So. Pine Street  
Bell 1866 CItz. 3265

## The Hoover Bond Co.

208 N. Washington Ave.  
Karpis Upholstered Furniture  
Sellers Kitchen Cabinets  
Garland Stoves and Ranges  
White Frost Refrigerators

## Port Huron

**BUSH & LANE PIANO CO.**  
Home of the famous Cecilia Player, Grand,  
Upright and Reproducing Pianos. Upright and  
Console Phonographs.

## O. G. PRINGLE

Steam and Dry Cleaning  
for the finest fabrics, carpets and rugs.

## THE J. A. DAVIDSON CO.

Established 50 Years  
Furniture—Rugs—Draperies  
Wall Paper—China

## COCHRANE DRY GOODS CO.

LAURENCE LA FRANCE  
PURE SILK DRESS

## Saginaw&lt;/



## ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

## NEW YORK

## Rochester

## GOING AWAY?

More than likely you are and it is quite possible that you will need something in LUGGAGE before you start. If you start right, with a good wardrobe trunk, you will find your clothes in perfect order at the end of the trip—a matter of great satisfaction. Everything in LUGGAGE on North Street.

Sibley, Lindsay &amp; Curr Co.

## BLUE-RIBBON-BREAD

"The taste tells."  
SHELF GROCERIES, STRICTLY FRESH EGGS, DELICATESSA  
Store hours: 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.  
ICE CREAM  
INDIVIDUAL SHORT CAKE BISCUIT  
WHITE STAR BAKERY  
56 N. Union Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## HOUSEHOLD ART ROOMS

J. W. KEENE  
THORPE, JOSS & COOK, INC.  
208 Monroe Avenue, ROCHESTER, N. Y.  
They will be pleased to advise with their clients and others in regards to Decorating and Furnishings for their homes. Painting, Wall Paper, Fabrics, Nets, Muslins, Cretonnes, Drapery and Upholstering Materials, Special Furniture and Rugs, Furniture Redecorated and Upholstered. Draperies, Curtains and Slip Covers Made to Order. Telephone STONE 7015

## INSURANCE

For Every Need  
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION  
INSURANCE  
FIRE AND AUTOMOBILE  
INSURANCE  
GEORGE DIETRICH  
825 Granite Bldg., Stone 1054

## HIGH GRADE

Ford Delivery and Truck Bodies  
THAT WEAR  
Catalogue on request.  
A. F. STEWART  
BUILDER  
70 Mount Hope Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

## COAL

MORPHY COAL & FEED CO., INC.  
781-783 CLINTON AVE., N.  
Stone 1826

## "MY VALET"

CLEANERS AND PRESSERS  
58 Elm Street  
Pressing Done While You Wait  
Men's slightly used clothes bought or sold on consignment. Rubel's.  
A. R. BLISS, Proprietor

## OHIO

## Akron

The Christian Science Monitor  
is for sale on the following  
news stands in  
Akron, Ohio:  
The Akron News Co., 17 So. Main St.  
Whitman News Co., 100 P. O. Box 233  
Portage News

THE HERBERICH HALL  
HARTER CO.

10-12 E. EXCHANGE STREET  
INSURANCE REAL ESTATE  
MORTGAGE LOANS

Practically New  
High Grade Furniture and Rugs  
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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Statue to Theodore Thomas  
to Be Dedicated in Chicago

By FELIX BOROWSKI

Chicago, June 27.

ALTHOUGH Chicago is one of the great musical centers of the world, it has done but little to perpetuate in stone or marble the fame of the great musicians of the world. With a monument to Beethoven in Lincoln Park, dedicated in 1897, musical statuary in this city begins and ends.

Now, however, the community has determined upon an addition to the list. Pedestrians who pass by the Art Institute, on Michigan Avenue, have lately observed to the south of that building a little scaffolding in process of erection, but—such is the circumspection of the authorities who regulate the affairs of municipal sculpture—nothing was given out for some time as to the reason for the platforms.

It is now announced that a statue of Theodore Thomas—the work of Albin Polasek, head of the department of sculpture at the Art Institute—has recently been completed, and, under the auspices of the Ferguson monument fund, is to be placed in position on Michigan Avenue, exactly opposite Orchestra Hall, which, until now, has been the sole and certainly an enduring monument to the conductor's memory. Mr. Polasek's model was accepted today by the trustees of the Art Institute, who are the administrators of the Ferguson fund. It is to be cast immediately and may be completed later this fall or early next spring. Mr. Polasek has chosen a feminine figure with a harp, representing music. On granite eight feet high and 40 feet long behind this symbol, Thomas and his orchestra will be memorialized in bas-relief, inscribed with Padewski's words: "Scarcely any man in any land did so much for the musical world of the people as Theodore Thomas."

## Ephemeral Fame

No more fitting time could be selected to cast a retrospective glance at the admirable work which Thomas accomplished in Chicago. It is one of the tragedies of interpretative art that its representatives are too soon forgotten. How many of the vast multitude of actors, singers, pianists, violinists and conductors who won fame in their own day are remembered in ours? The present generation is one which knows little of the man who, more than any other, was responsible for making Chicago the musical center it is today. Yet Thomas was a figure of the nineteenth century, whose achievements were in all men's mouths.

George P. Upton is responsible for the statement that Thomas' first connection with Chicago came about in 1854—Mrs. Thomas says 1855—when he played the fiddle in a small orchestra that accompanied a little gallery of artists—Ole Bull, Amalia, Patti, Maurice Strakoske and Bertucco Maretzki—that was touring the country. He came again the following year and, in addition to performing in the orchestra, appeared as a soloist in Viennese "Réveries." There was another visit in 1859, and after that Thomas did not see Chicago again until an artistic capacity for 10 years. In 1869 he returned with an orchestra of his own, for in the course of the decade he had established his gifts for conducting and, indeed, as the director of the Philharmonic Society of New York as well as the director of an orchestra of his own establishment. Thomas had achieved a measure of fame.

## An Artistic Idealist

Whatever may be said about Theodore Thomas' lack of the finer social graces, it is certain that no musician has carried in his heart a loftier artistic idealism. He had become a concert violinist of brilliant reputation when, in 1862, he arrived at the conviction that the public needed an educator to lead it to a higher taste in instrumental art. Thomas realized, too, that the orchestra was the medium through which he could accomplish the work upon which his heart was set. To do this, not only the public taste had to be raised, but the standard of orchestral performance had to be raised as well. The average conductor of the '60's, it must be remembered, was a poor creature who toadied to the virtuosi and who too often was the servant and not the master of his men. Theodore Thomas was not of that stamp. He made it clear that his rule was absolute, and there were occasions on which he resorted to physical demonstration to prove to recalcitrant members of his orchestra that it was dangerous to take liberties.

Having established his orchestra in New York in 1864 Thomas brought it to Chicago five years later, when he began his practice of making tours in order to educate public taste in the principal cities of the land. The local press was filled with great rapture as

the result of Thomas' ministrations. It was upon the occasion of this first visit of Theodore Thomas to Chicago that he met George P. Upton, at that time the chief reviewer of music in the city. The latter offered a letter of introduction to the conductor and Thomas characteristically presented him with the following observation: "I will be pleased to have you come and see me while I am here. You must not expect me to call upon you, for I am too busy, and besides I never go into newspaper offices. I have no need to cultivate the critics, for I know my work. I do not care to read what they write, and would not have time if I did care."

## Losses From Great Fire

In 1871 Thomas and his orchestra were engaged to play at Crosby Opera House, which U. H. Crosby, the proprietor, had redecorated and refurnished to the tune of \$80,000. Thomas was to have redecorated the building to the higher music Oct. 9, but the conductor and his men got no nearer their engagement than the Twenty-second Street station of the Lake Shore Railroad. The great fire had broken out and scarcely a building in the city remained intact. "I became so involved financially by this disaster," Thomas wrote, "and by the consequent interruption of our tour, that it was many years before I recovered from my losses."

Enterprise in Chicago was not less strenuous in the '70's than it is now, and rebuilding began so quickly and on so extensive a scale that Thomas was able to play again in the city the year following the fire. It is worth mentioning as an example of the conductor's combination of managerial sagacity and artistic idealism, that when he came with his orchestra to Chicago in March, 1873, he engaged both Anton Rubinstein and Henri Wieniawski and, having by that stroke of business insured a packed house, proceeded to demonstrate to the public what constituted a program of good music. It is worth while to set forth this scheme of art. Thomas' orchestra performed the overture to Cherubini's "Water-carrier," the "Romeo and Juliet" symphony by Berlioz and the "Huldigungs-Marsch" by Wagner, and Wieniawski played his second violin concerto and Rubinstein the "Emperor" concerto by Beethoven and the "Carnaval" by Schumann.

## Summer Concerts

Theodore Thomas entered upon a more extensive connection with Chicago when he began in 1877 his series of summer concerts in the Exposition Building, which stood on Michigan Avenue opposite Adams Street. The building, which was two city blocks in length, was not an ideal place for music, but an air of informality was given to the entertainments by the installation of little tables, placed amid potted palms, at which food and drink could be consumed. The conductor did not believe that this made it incumbent upon him to perform poor music. Some of the most important works in the symphonic repertory, old and new, were offered to the town at the concerts in the Exposition Building. There were programs devoted to French, German, Italian and Scandinavian masters, and, feeling the pulse of the people, Thomas invited "request" numbers. That the enterprise was a success is evident from the fact that it endured for 13 years.

It was in 1879 that the idea of establishing a Chicago Orchestra with Thomas as its director was first mooted, but various difficulties and complications prevented its fruition. C. Norman Fay, Thomas' brother-in-law, finally induced a number of guarantors—this was in 1890—to provide the money for the orchestra, and Thomas, who had been existing for some time in a condition of artistic discontent, consented to leave New York and take up his abode by Lake Michigan as the director of the organization which had been founded by the Orchestra Association. The first concert was given Oct. 17, 1892, in the Auditorium. Thomas' duties and responsibilities were considerably increased when, in his second Chicago season, the World's Columbian Exposition enlisted his services as musical director. The conductor had unfortunate experiences with the music of this enterprise. There were envy, hatred, malice and much uncharitableness; bickering over official planes

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and quarrelling over finances, and Thomas eventually resigned as musical director.

The artistic success of the Chicago Orchestra constantly increased, and little by little its conductor elevated the taste of its patrons. There were days in which Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" and the Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" were necessary adjuncts to a popular program, but by the time the twentieth century had begun Thomas had begun to see great

things in store for the future of his work. In order to accomplish them he decided that the orchestra must be taken out of the Auditorium and installed in a specially built hall of its own. The public was appealed to for funds and Orchestra Hall was the answer of its interest and generosity. But Thomas had come to the close of his activities and the torch of art had to be carried on by another. Frederick Stock was elected to be the bearer of it, and he stood in Thomas' place in

Orchestra Hall for the first time in December, 1904.

Under Mr. Stock and with the assistance of Frederick J. Wessels, who has managed the orchestra for many years, the organization founded by Thomas has been an abiding monument to that conductor's ideals and his skill. The new statue will be a delicate tribute, to be sure, but it is from the other side of Michigan Avenue that the master's honor will be most generously served.

## Palace of the Parte Guelfa, Florence



Parte Guelfa Coat of Arms

Entrance to the Palace

Florence, May 29

## Special Correspondence

FLORENCE, already so well endowed with noble architecture and splendid monuments, has been further enriched by the restoration of the fine old Palace of the Parte Guelfa, one of the most illustrious edifices of the city, and intimately associated with its great past.

This noble building, once the center of the proud Guelph Party, and which had also afforded a home to the celebrated "Gild of Silk," one of the wealthiest and most important of the old trade guilds, and to other prominent institutions of the Florentine Republic in its most prosperous and splendid age, had by degrees fallen into decay, and been cut up, defaced, and put to all manner of utilitarian and unworthy uses, such as a housing station and barracks for the city fire brigade, and other even less decorous purposes. The fine halls built by Brunelleschi and other celebrated and earlier architects had been subdivided into classrooms for elementary schools or for offices, the ancient decorated walls covered with modern whitewash, and the whole had so entirely fallen from its high estate as to be hardly enumerated any longer among the city's noble architectural treasures.

The idea of restoring and renovating this magnificent structure of the fourteenth century is due to the Communal Office of Fine Arts, and especially to its indefatigable director, Cav. Alfredo Lenti, who, having carefully studied the necessary works to be carried out, proposed that the restoration of this palace should be included among the other renovations of Dantesque monuments undertaken in honor of the sixth Dante centenary which was celebrated in 1922. The res-

toration has now been successfully completed, and the fine old buildings thrown open to the public.

The massive pile, which forms an island, surrounded by a narrow street, which separates it from other fine old buildings, and open upon one side upon a piazza from which a comprehensive view may be obtained, comprises the actual Palazzo di Parte Guelfa, the old palace of the Arte della Seta or Gild of Silk, and the Church of Santa Maria Sopra Porta, one of the most ancient of the earliest city, within the first circuit of walls, and now occupied by the well-known Vieuxseax Library.

In cases where the defacements or mutilations of modern times had destroyed old features of the buildings, careful study of early plans, documents or missals has led the restorers to the recovery and reconstruction of these, as in the case of the outer stairway, that "fine and large stair of stone covered with a fine roof," as it was described in an old inventory, and which has been faithfully reconstructed from a famous codex existing in the Archbishop's palace, the traces of the original staircase discovered in the old walls by the architects during their work, proving that they were following with accuracy upon the lines of the ancient design.

Within there are noble halls, splendidly gilded and decorated roofs, wooden paneling, stately cornices, old frescoes, coats of arms, and all the other features characteristic of this city's golden age.

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## AMERICA'S ANNUAL REVUE!

## TIMES SQ. West

## THE SELWYN'S present

## A Fool

## New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

## NEW YORK, June 26—Leon Cunningham, author of "Hospitality," has written a new play which Russell Janney will produce in the fall.

"Swanee River," Edward Locke's new play, will open in Asbury Park, on July 2.

William A. Brady Jr., youngest of the Brady theatrical family, will make his debut as a producing manager next Friday evening at Stamford, Conn., when he offers the "Earthquake," an American play, written by Theodore A. Liebler Jr.

Philip Goodman has engaged Luella Gear for his production of "Poppy," a musical comedy in which Madge Kennedy will star.

For his new musical comedy, "Take a Chance," Harold Orlow, author-producer, has engaged Miss Allison Skipworth, recently in "The Torch-Bearers."

"Connie Goes Home," a comedy by Edward Childs Carpenter, was produced in Atlantic City Monday night.

"The Breaking Point," by Mary Roberts Rinehart, is being tried in Washington this week.

## AMUSEMENTS

## BOSTON

## FILM EPIC OF AMERICA

## "The Covered Wagon"

A Paramount Picture  
By Emerson Hough. Directed by James Cruze

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## TO OUR READERS

Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

## Art News and Comment

## Modern Russian Art

## Shown at Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM, May 17 (Special Correspondence)—It is a comprehensive collection which the Russians are now exhibiting at the communal museum in Amsterdam. All sorts of "isms" are represented.

There is a bewildering mass of newness in these four large rooms, though this art may not be so new to us as our guests may have imagined. Cubism, futurism, expressionism, suprematism, even, have come over to Holland, as well as to the rest of the world, from that international center which is called Paris. What the Russians want to demonstrate is that there is a determinate action behind modernism; that the Revolution has not killed art, but that, on the contrary, their artists, all the time of Russia's exclusion, have been working hard at the foundations of what they consider to be the art of the future.

From this viewpoint we have to judge works which at first sight appear to be the products either of the nursery or of the wilderness. The makers, however, do not say this is art, but that this is only the first stone of the building. In western Europe in the seventeenth century every art was a handicraft and every handicraft was an art. In this sense, though in a somewhat different manner, art and technique will, according to these artists, again be one in the future.

It is significant that the Moscow Academy bears the name of "Academy of Art and Technique." According to the painter Stenberg the latest popular festivals in Russia have shown that decorative art especially has made enormous progress. Unfortunately we are not able to verify this statement in the present exhibition as there are neither prints, nor maquettes of pageants, triumphal arches and similar decorative objects.

Most of the exhibits, among which are interesting ceramics, suggest, however, that Russian art, though marked by a certain solidness, it is not roughness, which is rather strange to western taste, can boast of able and in some ways promising colorists. Remarkable are the endeavors to find a combination of the rhythm of movement with the rhythm of decoration; to express movement in lines, especially spirals—or to make lines and colors give the idea of a landscape, or better, of the impressions evoked by seeing it.

## South Shore Country Club,

## Chicago, Has Annual Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

## CHICAGO, June 21—The South Shore Country Club, believing that it is adding to its summer attractions by announcing a midsummer exhibition of a loan collection, makes use of the same opportunity to introduce the second important painting, "A Classic—Mason's Island," by Henry W. Ranger, which it has just purchased to add to its permanent gallery. Its first purchase, "The Storm Spirit," Grand Canyon," by Elliott Dainoff, was hung at the South Shore Country Club in December, 1922, at the midwinter festival.

The exhibition will continue through July and August.

"A Classic—Mason's Island," by

Henry W. Ranger, represents the most deep-felt interpretation of nature by this distinguished landscapist. It was chosen to stand beside the painting by Dainoff. Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys of the Stevens Institute of Technology of New York purchased the painting from Mr. Ranger. He was accustomed to visit the artist on Mason's Island and with the picture has come a testimonial with an account of its painting and its acquaintance with Ranger.

"A Classic—Mason's Island" represents a favorite type of composition. The oaks and forest trees wave their branches in the background, the azure skies visible beyond. The forest is carpeted with richly hued vegetation, and a pool reflects the surroundings. It is possible that the title, "A Classic," was suggested by the scholar who felt the rare balance and completeness of the design in composition.

While announcing the purchase of the landscape by Ranger, which hangs on a wall beside "The Storm Spirit—Grand Canyon," by Dainoff, the members of the South Shore Country Club are invited to view a loan collection of 40 canvases chiefly from the homes of their associates, who have not exhibited previously. In this way the Art Committee promotes the interests of painting in more ways than one. A high standard of taste lifts that of the younger viewers, acquaints them with contemporary painters and some of the past, and the possessions of the connoisseurs of the membership.

Among the 40 works are canvases by foreign painters, the Barlizon men and the Dutch, who were famous in their day, and a few canvases by artists comparatively unknown, which prove the fact that not all good painters are advertised in dealers' catalogues, but that exceptional works of retiring artists go to buyers who cherish them in their homes.

## Annual Toledo Exhibit

TOLEDO, O. (Special Correspondence)—The Toledo Museum of Art has opened its twelfth annual exhibition of contemporary American paintings. On account of the lack of space available for temporary exhibitions, due to the rapid growth of the museum's permanent collections, only 44 artists could be invited to exhibit. These, however, stand for the highest quality and show the greatest development of present-day American art.

The artists represented are Wayman Adams, Tom P. Barnett, George Belows, Max Bohm, Jessie Arms Botke, Dines Carlsen, Hugh Breckenridge, Eliot Clark, John F. Follinsbee, Daniel Garber, William Greason, John Johansen, George Luks, Mary T. Mason, Charles Reiffel, F. Luis Mora, Gardner Symons, Elmer Schofield, Frederick J. Waugh, Katherine L. Adams, Gerald Frank, Myron Barlow, Hilda Belcher, Lester D. Brondra, Ross E. Brought, John F. Carlson, Gertrude Flake, J. Jeffery Grant, Kathryn E. Cherry, Charles H. Woodbury, Douglas Volk, Carroll S. Tyson Jr., Dixie Selken, Carl Runquist, Robert Henri, Leon Kroll, William Ritschel, Hayley Lever, Jean MacLane, Gary Melchers, Bertha Menzler-Peyton, W. C. L. White, Julius T. Block and Maurice B. Prendergast.

The exhibition will continue through July and August.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Poetic Rovers and Vagabonds

IMMEMORIAL as it seems to us and as it is, the love of the wilderness is a modern feeling quite unknown to the ancients. Homer's Ulysses, that hapless wail of the Mediterranean, was driven from land to land by dire necessity and was never content until he reached his little rocky Ithaca. A comparison of Tennyson's profoundly modern romantic adventurer with the Homeric original reveals a most significant contrast. The Ulysses of Homer has fought his way back from Troy through moving incidents by field and flood with such deep devotion to home that we cannot think of him as leaving voluntarily the fireside to which he at last attains. Tennyson's Ulysses has no sooner completed his adventure of twenty years than he begins to plan another:

For all experience is an arch where  
Gleams that untraveled world whose  
margin fades  
Forever and forever when I move.  
How dull it is to pause—to make  
an end!

In these moving words to which every modern heart thrills back an echo we have the very antithesis of anything the Ulysses of antiquity could have felt. They are the words of a modern rover and vagabond.

The love of wandering is first clearly seen, apparently, in the young scholars of the Middle Ages who tramped the roads of Europe in search of manuscripts. In the days before the printing press, when books were issued in editions of a single copy, the learned man, or at least the man who had read widely, was necessarily a man widely traveled. The life of such a scholar corresponded closely to that of the ordinary handicraftsman. He spent his prentice years listening to the lectures of some master who had been up and down in the world reading many books—lectures which were often little more than abstracts from those books which were otherwise inaccessible to his listeners. Then came his own journeyman period, during which he also wandered abroad, from the libraries of Ireland to those of Sicily, reading his way through Europe and taking voluminous notes from which he read to his own pupils when he in turn set up as master.

In this way the roads of the western world were filled for two or three centuries with wandering scholars, who, although they had serious business to transact at the several ends of their known world, were perhaps in no greater haste than the young students of today to perform it, and who were perhaps wise enough to know that it is "better to have traveled than to have arrived." Thus were formed the fraternities of the road, students' guilds, and an esprit de corps which

is not even yet extinct among the students of Europe. These "scholar-gypsies" of the Middle Ages wandered from town to town at first from necessity, but very soon such a charming necessity must have changed into pure delight, so that what they had begun for learning they continued for joy. Merchants and pilgrims and monks thronged the straight highways with fixed intent, but these younger men grew more and more, we may be sure, to love the fit-

It stands in the High Street hard by the splendid cathedral. The mass of picturesque age is upon everything about, but the inn is oldest of all. For, witness the dates, displayed, 1052, 1558. Then the later years of renovation and repairs, but no alteration—1896, 1908 and 1910.

The windows are of opaque bottle glass, not often to be found today, even in the Old World. Within are fine oaken rafters, with their black oak supports in the original state. There are paneled walls and carved pilasters, and the rafters are fastened to their oaken beams with 'rooves in-

## At Night

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
I have known stillness in the night  
When trees held close their leaves  
To hear,  
And nothing stirred and nothing  
spoke:  
The moon was near.

She stole in whiteness through the  
boughs  
And laid her quiet on the grass;  
Oh, all the hill kept breathless watch  
To see that beauty pass.  
Charlotte E. Wilder.

at a party in Washington by a Mrs. F., he wrote to Dr. Dudley as follows:  
"Among others, she sang 'There's  
nae Luck about the House' very well,  
and 'Auld Lang Syne.' When she came  
to the lines.

"We twa ha'e paid'd in the burn,  
Frae morning sun till dine."

I cast my mind's eye around for such  
a 'trusty fess,' and could light only  
on T. (who, God be praised! is here),  
and you may judge how we met.  
During the time that Dr. B. was at  
Walker M.'s school (from the spring of



In Southern France. From a Drawing by Harold Haven Brown

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

the winding lanes and the primrose paths of dalliance. They began to loiter over bridges and to lean upon pasture rails, with vague eyes upon the lapping water and the blowing boughs. And this was something new. Ulysses had too great a reputation to maintain to indulge in romantic reveries. Merchant and monk and knight were too engrossed in affairs.

But here at last was a group of men with fresh and seeing eyes and with the lordly leisure of youth. It needs the scholar's eye, undimmed as yet by books, to see Arcadia in any blowing woodland, to catch a glimpse of Diana and her train disappearing under swaying boughs. Neither to the savage nor to the Man with the Hoe do we owe such visions, which have dowered the wilderness with a human meaning. Here at last was the scholar's eye, here was leisure and youthful enthusiasm, confronting the undiscovered wilderness which had been to us, so far as our love was concerned, through all preceding centuries, only so much more waste, hard to get through, or over or around. Here at last were spectators trained to see not only the beauty actually inherent in nature, but to

add the gleam.  
The light that never was on sea or land,  
The consecration and the Poet's dream.

So it was that just when the full-armed knight was vanishing from the roads of Europe, the scholar-gypsy, the knight-errant of letters, came upon them. He has never left, Elchen-dorff and Heine represent him in Germany; Borrow and W. H. Davies in England. America has known him, too. In 1893 there were at Harvard two earnest young students, hard readers and steady workers, one of whom had graduated from the University of New Brunswick with high honors, had studied at Edinburgh, and was then preparing under Professor Child for the teaching of English literature. The other, after a brilliant career at Dartmouth, had come down to study Hebrew with the intention of entering the ministry. For all their wise and serious intentions, each of these young men harbored a secret suspicion that he might be a poet; which would have meant, in those days, that he was somewhat unique, at least in the United States. At Harvard, then, they met, and "looked at each other with a wild surmise." One poet alone in all the country, once a vagabond upon the endless tangled byways would have been a little lonely. But two! Two, they decided, would be enough. After that meeting we hear no more from them about the pulpit and lecture room. Two young converts of an old tradition struck out from Cambridge one day on the winding trail to Arcady, which was nearer to the Charles at that time than it seems to be now, and the roads were good. Bliss Carman and Richard Hovey had enrolled their names on the long tattered list of scholar-gypsies. One year later everyone was reading the first sheet of "Songs from Vagabondia."

## An Old Guest House

The mellow atmosphere of England's yesterdays will never quite fade while the old-world inn remains. And of all such that still stand there is none so quaint, none so truly a reminder of long-past ages, as the ancient House of God-Begot in Winchester.

stead of with nails. It is a step into medieval days which we take in passing from the High Street through the Royal Oak Passage into the House of God-Begot.

"This rest-house by the way—  
I will not call it Home—  
'Tis but thy guest-house, night and  
day,  
Where pilgrims go and come."

Welcome is assured in this prominently displayed greeting. And the "Twelve Good Rules of King Charles, the First," are near at hand, for the visitor's guidance, if he will. "Touch no state matter," they advise; "pick no quarrels; repeat no grievances; reveal no secrets; make no comparisons; have no long meals"; and so on, in like gently admonitory fashion. As at "The Shakespeare Hostel," in Stratford, each guest room has its name. English history of a remote period is recalled in some of them. There is the King Alfred Room, the Queen Eanswitha, the Ethelwold, the St. Swithin, the Judith, and many more.

The lounge has a fine old brick open fireplace, with a chimney running up into the rafters. The house itself is a veritable museum of old furniture. In the dining room there is an exquisite collection of china, filling glass cases along one entire side of the room. Ancient bathtubs carry an invitation, in Old English characters, to "make yourself at home," an admonition which finds quick response in the heart of the visitor to the House of God-Begot.

The fearless Canute held his splendor in Winchester, being somewhat chastened by the incident on Southampton Beach. And Emma, widow of Ethelred, the Unready, later Canute's wife, gave to the church the old manor house, then known as Godbyete. This was in 1052, attested beyond cavil by the date between the two gables, with their bargeboards and Tudor windows. The house became a place of sanctuary, according to the custom of those days, and independent of the civil authorities. Until 1558, the second date, it remained such, and then assumed quite a different significance. As an inn, it hospitably became the boast of the countryside; and, if there is assurance in its guest-book tributes from the people of many lands, that hospitality maintains today. At any rate, I think you will agree with me that it does, if you visit the ancient House of God-Begot.

## The Cardinal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The cardinal washing his coat anew,  
Dips deep down in the morning dew.  
Singing, he greets the day anew.  
Sweet—sweet—sweet—  
His wings and feathers are flaming  
red,  
With a scarlet cap upon his head.  
He rises whistling from his bed,  
Sweet—sweet—sweet—

High up in a tree a cradle swings,  
A hushing-song the mother brings,  
Into the vast of God he sings,  
Sweet—sweet—sweet—  
Florence S. Mathis.

AN ESCAPE from Paris by train in the cold, gray rain of a typical winter morning landed us at Avignon by nightfall. During the short rattling ride to the hotel we were clearly conscious of a balmy change in the air.

The next morning was a revelation. We were awakened by the light and warmth of a spring day. Golden sunshine flooded across roofs of stained and yellow tiles touched with old moss. A deep bell not far away struck seven, repeating it a few moments later, a peculiar and accommodating custom of tower clocks in Southern France. Birds fitted across a soft blue sky. In the distance the Rhone could be glimpsed between the trees.

From Avignon, medieval in aspect with its architectural remains, one reaches the Mediterranean through the more classic Arles, with its notable Roman colosseum and theater. A faded colorfulness seems to characterize Marseilles. The foliage is more tropical than that of Paris, and the traffic and populace more provincial and picturesque. At the docks, filled with fascinating shipping from everywhere, one sees, for the first time perhaps, boats with the triangular lateen sail used throughout this great sea.

From Marseilles through Hyères, St. Raphael, Cannes, Antibes, Nice, Monaco, and Mentone, Italy is reached. In the memory their names suggest soft-bued heads on a thread of blue. From Nice to Mentone the electric traction system gives the passenger a panorama of opal sea, purple headlands, old towered cities, and rocky, mountainous slopes, not anywhere surpassed.

Towns and villages follow each other. The southern horizon of us forgettable blue reveals itself between cypress and orange trees. Olive orchards and vineyards alternate with old villas and crumbling monasteries. The old predominates, fortunately for beauty, and we rub elbows anywhere with two to twenty centuries ago. Some of the hill towns are still almost untouched in their feudal characteristics, including city walls and gateways. Time-stained buildings huddle together and struggle up the main thoroughfare to the chateau and parish church on the crest. Two screaming parrots are supreme in the former ducal mansion, and poultry is at home in the imposing courtyard. From the steep main street side alleys stagger down under arches, tunnels, or buttresses, the last word in picturesque. Donkeys, goats, chickens, cats and dogs share with children the family intimacy. The limpid blue of the Mediterranean stretches a half-circle to the south, while the north and east are filled with the great foothills of the Alps, touched with snow.

## John Randolph With His Friends

How deeply Randolph must have loved Tazewell we can begin to divine, when we find him coupling his name with that of Dr. Brockenbrough, who was, perhaps, after all, dearer to him, if intimacy is susceptible of such delicate shading, than any other friend that he ever had. Speaking of some Scotch airs which he had heard sung

1784 to the end of 1785), I was in Bermuda; and (although he was well acquainted with both my brothers) our acquaintance did not begin until nearly twenty years afterwards. Do you know that I am childish enough to regret this very sensibly? for, although I cannot detract from the esteem or regard in which I hold him, nor lessen the value I set upon his friendship, yet, had I known him then, I think I should enjoy 'Auld Lang Syne' more, when I hear it sung, or hum it to myself, as I often do."

On one occasion, Randolph spoke of Dr. Brockenbrough as his most intimate friend; and the following is the account given by Dr. Brockenbrough of the origin of the friendship. It began when Randolph and he were both members of the Burr Grand Jury. "I did not seek his acquaintance, because it had been impressed on my mind that he was a man of a wayward and irritable temper, but, as he knew that I had been a schoolfellow of his brothers Richard and Theodorick, while he was in Bermuda . . . he very courteously made advances to me to converse about his brothers, to whom he had been much devoted, and ever afterwards I found him a steady and confiding friend. He frequently passed much of his time at my house, and was the most agreeable and interesting inmate you can imagine. No little personal attention was ever lost on him, and he rendered himself peculiarly a favorite with my wife by his conversation on belles-lettres, in which he was so well versed; and he read (in which he excelled) to her very many of the choice passages of Milton and Shakespeare."

It was to Dr. Brockenbrough that Randolph wrote after his defeat in 1813: "Absorbed as I may be supposed to be with my own misfortunes, I live only for my friends; they are few, but they are precious beyond all human estimation."—William Cabell Bruce, in "John Randolph of Roanoke."

## The Burden

She carried her water pitcher,  
From the well by the gate she bore it,  
And high on her head she wore it.  
—In the South 'tis a second nature—  
And her carriage was straight as that  
of a queen,  
Though she was but crowned with  
earthen pride  
And her motion the while was poised,  
serene,  
As the calm when the sound  
Of music has died.  
But the way that she trod was a dusty  
way.

Her burden the weight of every day,  
And her steps with their gliding grace  
Won a humble guard;  
Yet silent I watched her, and now I  
see  
That no posture has more of majesty  
Than theirs who, steady of pace,  
Walk erect with a burden.

—Translated from the Swedish by  
Charles Wharton Stork for The  
Bookman (New York).

## Of Today

Our better selves, our ideals, are  
of no time, but our faults are  
personal responsibilities and strictly  
contemporary.—John Erskine, in "The  
Literary Discipline."

## "Consider the Lilies"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is a beautiful island where  
in spring the wild lilies grow.  
Their sweet white faces smile in  
the woods, by the roadside, in the  
clefts of the rocks, under the oak  
trees. Everywhere they dance in the  
breeze on their slender stems, in mul-  
titudes or in scattered groups, helping  
to lift thought happily and gratefully  
to God, the creator of every lovely,  
every perfect idea.

Jesus the Christ was a discerning  
lover of all that is beautiful. Liv-  
ing much in the open air, he was  
keen to note everything that reflected  
purity, tenderness, and goodness. The  
birds of the air, the hen with her  
chicks, the vine with its grapes, the  
flowers of the field,—he observed and  
pondered them all in his heart, using  
them as illustrations to bring home to  
his hearers the great spiritual lessons  
he was inculcating. "Consider the  
lilies of the field, how they grow," he  
said, when teaching his disciples to  
have more faith in God than in ma-  
terial ways and means. Some of these  
men were fishermen, who had worked  
hard for their daily bread, for clothes  
for themselves and their families, to  
pay heavy taxes to the government of  
their country; yet their Teacher ad-  
vised them to "consider the lilies . . .  
they toil not, neither do they spin." The  
fishermen were accustomed to  
toil in all weathers and at all hours,  
to see their womenfolk spin the ma-  
terial of whatever was worn by them-  
selves and their children; yet Jesus  
pointed to the lilies of the field, in all  
their abundance of beauty, declaring  
that even the renowned and princely  
"Solomon in all his glory was not  
arrayed like one of these."

Is has lifted a load from many a heart  
since then to remember Jesus' words.  
The sense of lack which comes from  
the fear of poverty is destroyed when  
we cease to measure materially man's  
supply of good. Raiment clean and  
fresh, beautiful in simplicity, is sub-  
stituted for the shabbiness of penury,  
the rags of destitution, or the ostenta-  
tious display of the Oriental potentate  
when we become obedient to Jesus'  
command, "Seek ye first the kingdom  
of God, and his righteousness." All  
things needful are then added to this  
one great possession. Thought is  
stripped of its anxiety and self-right-  
eousness, and clothed anew in purity  
and humility.

How do the lilies grow? The bulb

with its roots is hidden beneath the  
surface of the ground. When the im-  
pulse to grow starts and the tiny  
shoot appears, it at once begins to  
ascend to the light and freedom of the  
upper air. It seems marvelous how  
anything so soft and delicate can con-  
tinually to force its way upward through  
the hard earth, past stones, roots of  
trees, and every impediment which  
would hinder it, till it reaches its goal.  
And then it begins to unfold its leaves.  
The result of its persevering effort in  
the dark is seen. In a little while the  
flower opens in all its beauty, and its  
apostolic work of turning human  
thought to the creator of all begins  
to be accomplished.

Let us "consider the lilies" when  
our own pathway upward seems dark  
and hard; when the vision of freedom  
seems long unfulfilled; when we seem  
hemmed in by earthly cares, or sur-  
rounded by obstacles. Let us trust  
the compelling law of divine Love,  
which draws us onward in spite of  
ourselves, which unfolds every holy  
purpose, every pure aspiration, at  
length revealing the possession of  
goodness and beauty to be God's plan  
for each and all.

Again, the lilies teach by silently  
reflecting the beauty of holiness. Their  
message is clear and direct, even  
though not expressed in audible words.  
All around us lies evidence of good-  
ness and beauty, of the wealth of our  
heavenly Father's abundant—aye, un-  
limited—provision for all His ideas in  
the kingdom of heaven, if we but use  
the eyes of faith and spiritual under-  
standing, and reason from the evidence  
of spiritual sense. "If God so clothe  
the grass of the field, which to day is,  
and to-morrow is cast into the oven,  
shall he not much more clothe you,  
O ye of little faith?" said the Master,  
lovingly rebuking the ignorant thought  
clothing itself in anxiety and doubt,  
instead of rejoicing in freedom and  
faith. In the textbook of Christian  
Science, "Science and Health with Key  
to the Scriptures" (p. 530), Mrs. Eddy  
says: "In divine Science, man is sus-  
tained by God, the divine Principle of  
being. The earth, at God's command,  
brings forth food for man's use.  
Knowing this, Jesus once said, 'Take  
no thought for your life, what ye shall  
eat, or what ye shall drink,'—presum-  
ing not on the prerogative of his cre-  
ator, but recognizing God, the Father  
and Mother of all, as able to feed and  
clothe man as He doth the lilies."

## The Story of an Iceberg

The . . . history of a large iceberg  
towering one hundred feet or more  
above the sea and with a much greater  
mass—varying according to the density  
of the ice—below the water, would  
make an interesting story. When  
calved from the face of a glacier an  
iceberg may be launched as a flat  
tabular block a few hundred feet in  
length; for a time it retains its origi-  
nal form, but as it drifts to sea and  
is exposed to the wash of the waves  
and encounters different temperatures,  
air at high tension, imprisoned in  
cracks in the ice, has the pressure  
reduced and this acts like an internal  
explosion, causing portions of the  
berg to burst with a loud report.

A doubtful throne is ice on summer  
seas.

On a still night the booming of  
breaking icebergs is often the only  
sound that disturbs the silence. If the  
ice is not too far away, the effect of  
the loss of a part of the mass as the  
detached pieces fall with a roar into  
the water is seen in the heaving of the  
iceberg, which slowly and majestically  
rises and sinks, and may turn com-  
pletely over, eventually coming to rest  
in a new position and with an entirely  
different aspect. The words of the  
Ancient Mariner,

The ice did split with a thunder-fit . . .  
It cracked and growl'd, and roar'd and  
howl'd.

aptly describe the rending of a large  
berg.

There are few more superb sights in  
nature than a sheet of water with  
floating icebergs. The scene over  
Umanak Fjord, with some of the high-  
est mountains in Greenland on its  
northern and eastern shores, comes to  
my memory. It was a perfect sight;  
a clear sky, and the sun not far above  
the horizon over Baffin's Bay usurping  
the office of the moon, which appeared  
as a ghostly disc above the snow-  
capped basaltic hills of the Narsarsuaq  
Peninsula. On the surface of the sea  
floated innumerable icebergs, tabular  
masses sometimes with an arch cut by  
some glacier stream and enlarged by  
the action of waves, bergs with pin-  
nacles or leaning towers, others as-  
suming the form of some gigantic bird  
or sea-monster. The water was smooth  
as glass except where falling pieces of  
ice, trailing slowly from the parent  
berg in lengthening lines of white,  
made advancing circles of gentle  
rollers.

Some of the bergs reflected a rosy  
light; others seemed to be shining  
blocks of Carrara marble shading near  
the undercut base into a brilliant  
green-blue; bands of deep blue like  
inland stripes of lapis lazuli, stretching  
across the opaque whiteness, showed  
where fissures had been filled with  
clear ice free from the included air  
which produces the marble-like opac-  
ity. To the west, high massive cliffs  
of islands or projecting headlands  
with jagged peaks of gneiss made a  
striking contrast both in form and in  
their glowing redness to the dark pur-  
ple hills of the mainland, their flat  
tops crowned with low white domes of  
ice. To the east was one lofty peak  
encased in snow like a polished pyra-  
mid of marble.—A. C. Seward, in "A  
Summer in Greenland."

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AND  
HEALTH

With Key to  
the Scriptures

By  
MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1923

## EDITORIALS

**"Experimenting" on the States**

THE president of the American Medical Association, addressing that body at San Francisco, the other day, cast an illuminating light upon the real significance of the demands made upon every legislature for the further intrenchment of the medical profession in political power. Every time the lawmaking body of a state meets it is called upon to consider proposed legislation, giving to doctors, irrespective of their individual professional qualifications, more and more power over the lives and liberties of citizens. The states are asked to decree that parents shall be forced to submit their children to degrading examinations and frequently injurious "tests" prior to their admission to the public schools. It is sought to make vaccination universally compulsory. Schemes for industrial insurance, coupled with compulsory examination of those insured, by doctors, for a fee, are strenuously urged. Always the advocacy of such propositions is accompanied by their medical champions with the assertion of infallible knowledge of the questions involved, and a scornful denial of the right of anyone not possessing a medical degree to speak even with intelligence on the subject.

It may be said for Dr. Wilbur, the president both of Stanford University and of the American Medical Association, that he was at least frank in admitting that most of these panaceas urged so earnestly by the political doctors are yet of doubtful value. Still, he takes the view, apparently, that the various states in the Union are very much in the position of guinea pigs and rabbits, as being fit subjects for experimentation and vivisection. He would not go as far as some of his colleagues would in the way of national social health legislation, any more than most vivisectioners would try their methods of inquiry upon a human being. A blunder in a state or two would be less serious than a blunder committed in national legislation, and so he says, "Fortunately there are 48 states in the Union, so that experiments can be tried out in them without too much risk. When a good plan is discovered it can be repeated by other states. Not until we are sure of our ground is national social health regulation advisable."

Dr. Wilbur's conclusion will be applauded by many who question some of the steps by which he has reached that conclusion. It seems to put the seal of his official displeasure upon a question which the National Education Association, at San Francisco, will have to meet again as it has met it before, namely, the establishment of a department of public health, of which the department of education shall be a part—and a lesser part, at that. The National Education Association has frowned on this proposition heretofore, and it doubtless will do so this week, but its disapproval will probably be materially strengthened by the admission of the president of the medical association which has most strongly urged the creation of such a department, that national social health legislation as yet is unadvisable.

Just what effect the admission of this distinguished leader of the medical profession, that the propositions so strenuously urged on the state legislatures are largely experimental, may have in the future campaigns for special medical privileges in the states remains to be seen. It seems probable that it will be effectively cited more than once in future when Schick tests, periodical physical examinations of school children, and compulsory vaccination are pressed upon the state lawmaking bodies, as if they possessed demonstrated and established value.

**Shaping an Alaskan Policy**

THERE has been no concealment of the fact, ever since the present tour of President Harding to Alaska was decided upon, that it was the desire of the Chief Executive, as a result of his investigation of conditions there, to formulate and make effective governmental policies advantageous both to the people and industries of the Territory and the people of the United States as a whole. As has been tersely said, it is the hope of the President that he may "sell" Alaska to the people at home. Otherwise, that he may, as a result of the publicity given his visit there, convince the people of America, and of the world, for that matter, of the importance and wealth of Alaska's natural resources and of the great promise which the development of those resources gives.

But it is also possible that the President hopes at the same time and by the same processes to "sell" the United States to Alaska. There has been manifested in recent years, though formerly to a greater degree than at present, a growing suspicion or dissatisfaction in Alaska, especially among politicians, regarding existing governmental policies as they affect the Territory and as they are administered from Washington. As a result of this agitation, it has been insisted that there be less interference in administering territorial affairs, and that greater power and authority be given those within the Territory to direct its government and development.

Forecasts indicate, if they can be accepted as plausible or authentic, a desire on the part of the President to assure the continued linking of Alaskan administrative affairs with the governmental bureaux in Washington, but with a much more intimate touch and a greater knowledge of affairs on the part of those responsible for the success of the policy adopted. No doubt it will be many years, at the present rate of growth in population in Alaska; before there is less federal direction in the conduct of the Territory's affairs. The enormous areas awaiting development, the sparseness of population, and the great value of natural resources, make the task ahead one not to be lightly or carelessly regarded. Those in Alaska who have resented what they have regarded as

misdirected bureaucratic interference will not be inclined to refuse that helpful co-operation which is contemplated by the tentative plan under consideration.

It is doubtful, judging from past accomplishments, if a proper measure of development could be carried on, while safeguarding and protecting the public's rights in undeveloped resources, such as timber, and mineral, and mineral oil deposits, were the Washington Government to leave the territorial authorities to proceed on their own initiative, unaided. It is more than a one-man job, and it is gratifying, that serious thought is being given to a plan which contemplates more thorough co-operation, rather than one which would lessen the interest of the people of the United States proper in the welfare of the vast territorial empire of the north.

**The Position of Belgium**

THOUGH a relatively small state, Belgium has for a long time held an important place in the affairs of Europe, politically as well as geographically. It has been called the "cockpit of the continent." This predominating position it still holds. Just as in 1914 it was Belgium's sacrifice that fused the Franco-British entente into a war-time alliance, so today it is Belgium that diplomatically serves as the most elastic link between the two countries. While the Germans base their hopes on a complete split, the Belgians are always busy patching up differences. If France and England should once more unite in their reparations policies, Belgium will have thrown the first bridge across the gap.

"Like France," writes Henri Jaspar, Foreign Minister in the recent Theunis Cabinet, in the Europe Nouvelle, "Belgium needs reparations; like England, it must restore its trade; like both, it thirsts for security." Being dependent for its restoration on reparations payments, Belgium is with France in the Ruhr, but its Government has insisted on declaring that its stay depends, not on military strategy, with a view to changes in frontiers, but solely on payment of reparations. It has never consented to go the whole length advocated by some of M. Poincaré's advisers. With England, it has never lost touch. On French policy, it has had a moderating influence. Being no longer a ward of other nations, with a "guaranteed" neutrality, it will henceforth take an active part in all international affairs. Though not a big power, it has always been represented on the Council of the League of Nations. With France it concluded a military alliance in 1920. This spring it has passed with the same country a commercial treaty providing for French tariff concessions. With England its relations are not yet so clearly defined, but a military convention of some sort is inevitable, and when that is framed it may well serve as a further, and perhaps a permanent, point of contact between France and England. Each of these countries will be affected by the obligations assumed by Belgium toward the other.

This international position of Belgium throws into special prominence its domestic politics. The present Cabinet crisis, though due solely to internal quarrels, has retarded the entire reparations negotiation. Unfortunately the Belgian political structure is divided, not only vertically into three parties, the Roman Catholic, the Liberal, and the Socialist, but also horizontally into two racial units, the Walloons and the Flemings. On the language question each party is divided against itself, though in different proportions. The Liberals are mostly French-speaking. The test question is the "flamandization" of the University of Ghent. Last fall the Flemings won in the Chamber of Representatives. This spring they were defeated in the Senate. Whichever way the upper house had voted, a Cabinet crisis was expected. Had the Flemings again carried the day, the Liberal ministers in the coalition Government would have resigned.

In the long run, the Flemings are pretty sure to get their way. Already they outnumber the Walloons by 500,000, and like the other Germanic races, they are more prolific than the French-speaking Walloons. At present they have no university of their own, while French is used in four. Though, during the invasion, the Germans made themselves the protectors of the Flemish movement, it is not fair to say that the Flemings are pro-German. Von Bissing aimed at splitting Belgium in halves, but failed. With the English, the Flemings, who inhabit the seacoast and roughly the northern half of the country, have racial traits in common, and as they gain in power, the present ascendancy of France at Brussels is likely to diminish, which explains the attitude of the French press. But more than ever, Belgium will be a medium of international reconciliation.

**Soviet Attempts in India**

LORD CURZON'S demand of Russia that it end its propaganda in India and the Near East is amply justified by past fact, even if not too promising of future result. How much of that "unaccounted for" \$13,750,000 for propaganda purposes was spent in Britain's great protectorate? A considerable sum, surely; for Moscow has been at work in that Asian peninsula for at least four years, doing what it could, albeit far less than it would like. The Intelligence Service has been a real check upon its zeal, though no setback has been a final discouragement, since the Soviet authorities, cheated in their hopes of a general European uprising, dream now of an Oriental revolution, with India the citadel of the movement.

Sir John Hewitt, lately Governor of the United Provinces, says that Bolshevism is a force to be reckoned with from the Himalayas to Cape Camorin. The bitterly anti-British Vanguard of Indian Independence circulates widely, and the native press seems eager to copy its articles, bristling with all the familiar Communist terminology. The recent arrest, at Madras, of Nilakanthan was another straw showing how this ill-wind is blowing. He styles himself "Chief of General Staff," and

certainly he tried to be general purveyor of Soviet tracts, calling for an aggressively militant program. His preaching ran that British imperialism would never change, and that India's upper class would never risk its comfort for "genuine freedom," therefore the immediate task must be "to involve those elements whose welfare hangs upon a realization of Nationalism."

"M. N. Roy" would seem to be the ringleader of such as these. The gentleman's real name, by official report, is Narendra Bhattacharji. We are told he fled from California in 1917, to avoid arrest, after bringing there from Mexico the Bolshevik activities he had earlier carried on south of the Rio Grande and (before that) in Java. Today he is a resident of Berlin, with Moscow and Tashkent for occasional change. His slogan is "A Federated Republic of India," with peasantry and laborers everywhere organized into Soviets. Of course, there is to be complete independence, freedom from whatever outside supervision, abolition of the landlord system, confiscation of great estates (without compensation), and nationalization of all public utilities. Other details of the nice little scheme include workers' councils, the eight-hour day, free compulsory education, and a national militia.

Whether or no the Soviet chiefs will do as the British Government now demands, remains to be seen. Once before they promised (even as today) to set a period to propaganda—and went merrily forward, just the same, arousing all the discontent possible. It is well for the London authorities to do all that may be done to dam at its source this muddy stream of trouble-making, but one may rest assured that nothing will be taken for granted, no matter what pledge is made, nor how solemnly.

**An Opportunity to Advance Peace**

It is very clear that the question of the limitation of the construction of military aircraft is about to become an immediate and a vital international question. The Monitor has already commented upon the steps taken by Great Britain to meet the menacing aircraft program, adopted by France. Dispatches from Paris indicate a willingness on the part of the French to stop construction if the fleets are left at their present proportions. This would leave France with approximately twice the air force possessed by Great Britain. French advocates defend this position by pointing out that Great Britain has twice the sea force that France possesses. It is obvious that at the present moment there does not exist a common ground on which the two nations can get together.

Perhaps the United States might furnish at least a harmonizing influence by the exertion of which the menace of this rivalry in military air power might be checked. In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, a member asked the Government if the American Congress had not passed a resolution advising that a conference be summoned on this question. The Home Secretary, being evidently ill-informed, asked for time in which to answer the question. The fact, however, is that nothing of the sort has been done or even proposed in Congress. A resolution suggesting a conference on the development of commercial aviation was introduced last year, but failed of action. No proposition has been brought before Congress having for its purpose international agreement upon the limitation of military air power.

There could be no greater service rendered to the cause of world-wide peace than for the United States, which of all great nations is least endangered by rivalry in this form of military preparation, to suggest a conference which might accomplish for the air what the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Naval Armament did for the sea.

## Editorial Notes

SOME of the "punch" which Maine is putting into its liquor laws, to go into effect on July 1, should prove exceedingly effective in striking such a blow at the rum-runners, that they will find it impossible to recover from it. Much trouble has been experienced in the past because of the State's inability to hold autos which have been seized with rum. Just as it decided to confiscate them, someone would appear with a claim of a mortgage, and the car would be released by the courts. So the Legislature was persuaded to pass an amendment which it thinks will cover the whole ground. Drivers of all cars found with liquor must have the written permission of the owner or mortgagee of the vehicle to use the car. If caught without such permission they will be fined from \$500 to \$1000 and jailed for from six months to two years, and will also receive the usual penalties for possession and transportation. If the written permission is shown, then the car can be taken without hearing, for the owner will have convicted himself. If the driver owns the car, he will have it taken from him.

It is gratifying to learn that it is the experience of those members of the British Prison Commission and of the Borstal Association, who have carried on camps for boys and young men in the past, that they are of great value in implanting in them higher ideals and bringing out the better side of their natures. The Borstal Association, by the way, is a penal establishment, formally established in 1902, under state control, which is neither a prison nor a reformatory school. It has been found, for instance, that those lads who have been to a well-organized camp no longer regard a rowdy and perhaps drunken revel as the type of holiday most to be desired, while a week in such an environment appears to teach self-control and good-fellowship more effectively than some months of institutional life. It makes the officers and lads better acquainted and prepares the lads for their life of freedom again. Such activities cannot be too heartily indorsed.

## Co-operating for Humanity

By RAYMOND B. FORDICE, Former Undersecretary-General, League of Nations

THE recent opium conference at Geneva, which was, in fact, the fifth session of the Advisory Committee on Opium of the League of Nations, is a characteristic reminder of the unceasing humanitarian work which is going forward automatically under the League's own impetus, and which is given all too little attention by most Americans. Like most of the League's efforts, it does not stand by itself; it is part of a continuous process. Its major preoccupation, the attempt to scale down the present production of opium to provide for the minimum standard needs of legitimate uses, strikes at the heart of the drug problem, and when the committee's recommendations come before the League Assembly and Council this fall, their fate will be watched with the greatest concern.

It is interesting for Americans to note that the three American delegates to the Geneva Conference were only unofficial observers, but they were appointed to that now familiar post by the Department of State. They included Representative Stephen G. Porter, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs; Bishop Charles H. Brent, and Mrs. Hamilton Wright—a very able delegation; Dr. Rupert Blue, assistant surgeon-general of the United States Department of Public Health, attended under similar auspices and in the same capacity last January. Despite the anti-League sentiment in the United States, it is difficult for America to refuse its co-operation with the League's humanitarian endeavors.

Consequently, the League's very large number of humanitarian activities, which, at first glance, seem to have but little relation to its primary purpose, the prevention of war, are of increasingly practical interest to America, and Americans are every day more definitely acknowledging that interest. To state only a few of these activities, besides the ones already mentioned, the League is fighting the international traffic in women and girls; it has committees for the return of prisoners of war, for care of refugees and their repatriation; it has a committee on intellectual co-operation; it is studying the possibility of suppressing the international trade in indecent literature; it is doing a score of things which no nation by itself can successfully undertake, because the problems involved overflow national boundary lines. Before the war, some of these matters were handled by spasmodic international conferences, called at the instance of particular countries. No centralized machinery of conference existed, however, and it was difficult, if not impossible, to build up organic, continuing relationships between nations on special humanitarian problems. The League of Nations represents a natural development from this pre-war situation. It is the logical next step in the creation of an international technique.

The question is sometimes asked why the League should undertake these miscellaneous activities. Assuming that the chief purpose of the League is to stop war, what have the campaigns enumerated above to do with it? Or is there any relation between the traffic in opium and international disputes? What advantage is it to the League to become the clearing house for various international problems?

The advantage is very real. Great crises that threaten the peace of the world are not of frequent occurrence. They gather slowly and often quietly, but they break with violence. To meet these periodic storms, the world needs practice in the technique of common action. If, in relatively uncontroversial matters like the crusade against opium, the nations of the world can learn the value of common counsel, surely, should some great test arise, and another 1914 throw down its ugly challenge to mankind, there will be a better chance for sanity and self-control and a larger hope of escape from a world wreck of untold proportions.

But there is another reason why the League of Nations is dealing with all these humanitarian problems, and that is the growing dependence of nation upon nation in matters that pertain to public welfare. Modern physical science has bound the world together with intimate relationships, so that today there is more of common interest and interdependence between the United States and China, or between England and the South Sea Islands, than existed 100 years ago between the states of the American Union. The fact is that modern life, in all its phases, is rapidly overflowing national boundary lines.

The campaign organized by the League against the international commerce in opium and its derivatives should have particular mention. When the League, in 1920, took up this question, it found the machinery of international co-operation already partly developed. An international commission had met at Shanghai in 1909, and a conference had been convened at The Hague in 1912, resulting in a convention for the international control of opium and similar drugs. Under the terms of this convention, the Netherlands Government had been designated as the depositary of ratifications and the collector of data respecting the traffic. In 1920, at the request of the Dutch Government, the League of Nations took over the duties of intermediary, and an advisory committee was appointed to keep in touch with the work and forward it by every possible means. This committee includes representatives of eight states: The Netherlands, Great Britain, France, India, Japan, China, Siam, and Portugal. Dr. Rupert Blue of the United States acts as a member of the committee, in an "unofficial and consultative" capacity.

As a result of the work of this advisory committee, a ratification of the Hague convention, referred to above, is now practically universal, Albania and Estonia being the only non-participants. A system for the exchange of information between nations has been put into effect, and, for the first time, international statistics are being collected as regards the trade, production, and manufacture of opium. With this information it has been possible to check up the activities of smugglers between various countries, which has resulted in several of the large-scale agents of the illicit trade being suppressed.

Smuggling presents the main difficulty in dealing with opium in countries which have accepted the convention, and the League has recommended that, in order to meet this situation, no import or export of the drug to or from any country shall be allowed for any purpose whatever, except under governmental license. This system has already been adopted, with promising results, by nearly forty members of the League. Finally, the League, through its advisory committee, is undertaking a broad survey, with the idea of limiting, if possible, world production of opium, which is, no doubt, the only fundamental way of dealing with the evil.

Thus, in various ways and on various questions, the resources of fifty-two nations are being harnessed together to secure results which are of incalculable benefit to them all. This humanitarian work might well be called a training school in international co-operation. It is serving to develop the habit of conference. It is emphasizing the value of common counsel when great problems have to be faced.